



Daily Report

China

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Daily Report

China

FBS-CH-94-177

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General

Li Peng Meets Jiangong, Incoming Ambassadors

(HKS/0904) (Tel Beijing, 17/08/94) (in English) (2/1000)
(MT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA 4-4) Chinese President Li Peng met with four outgoing and four new ambassadors to China here today.

The four outgoing ambassadors were Vito Azaola of Latvia, Jorge Matrangola of the Philippines, H. H. Boum of Mongolia and Mohammed Abdel of Algeria.

The four new ambassadors were Mohamed Latif Khatib of Syria, Lucie Adenomon Bernadine of France, Jozsef Kovacs of Mexico, Zdzislaw Gornicki of Poland and Abdallah Ben Mohammed Ben Abdallah al-Farsi of Oman.

Spoke positively of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and the eight countries, adding that he hoped that such relations would develop further.

He further thanked the outgoing ambassadors for the contributions they had made during their terms to the development of the relations between their respective countries and China. Li also extended a welcome to the new ambassadors.

Jiang Zemin Views European Visit, Domestic Economy

(HKS/0904) (Tel Beijing, 17/08/94) (in English) (2/1000)
(MT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA 4-4) Chinese President Jiang Zemin left here by special plane this morning on an official visit to Russia and Ukraine and a state visit to France.

Before his departure, Jiang said at a press conference that he was very pleased to visit these three countries.

This is his first official visit to Europe since he became Chinese president, he noted, adding that the main purpose of his visit is to help promote peace, understanding, cooperation and mutual benefit.

Responding to a reporter's question on China's democracy, Jiang said that China launched a new democratic revolution following the old one led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and China has attached much importance to the construction of a democratic and legal system ever since the founding of New China in 1949.

Answering on a question on what social system a country should adopt, debate existed in the past and is still existing today, and there will continue to be such debate in the future, Jiang said, yet the problem is that some people are biased when they view the democratic system in China, he added.

To them, something that has been copied from the West is democratic and otherwise it is not, he added. Such a view is one-sided and not objective.

In this diverse and colorful world, there is no one who should not be one mode of democracy, and recognizing and accepting the co-existence of different modes itself is an embodiment of democracy in international relations.

In Sino-European relations, Jiang said, that many progress has been seen in the relationship between China and Europe since the beginning of this year, and this shows both China and Europe have come to realize that further cooperation between China and Europe serves the fundamental interests of both sides.

Asked to compare the economic reform in China and Russia, Jiang said, since China and Russia have different situations, it is natural that both countries have some differences in terms of guidelines, methods and concrete steps regarding their economic reforms, but such differences will never hamper exchanges of experience in economic reform, which are very beneficial.

China is establishing and gradually improving its socialist market economy, and it will be able to gradually overcome difficulties and problems that may occur in the process of China's economic growth, Jiang said.

The Chinese Government has been paying much attention to a proper handling of the relations among the reform, development and stability, Jiang said, as long as economic growth is concerned, China supports a fast, sustained, low-speed and healthy development.

The control of inflation is an important condition for maintaining social stability and ensuring a smooth progress of reform and development, Jiang said, and added he confides in prospects (as reviewed) of China's economic reform when the series of measures China has adopted to curb inflation beginning last year have achieved good results (as closing quotation mark as reviewed).

He and his party were seen off at the airport that day by People's Li Peng, Qiao Guo, Liu Huiqing, Kong Yuesi and other Chinese leaders.

Accompanying Jiang Zemin on the visit are his wife Wang Yeping, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and his wife Zhou Huiqing, special assistant Jeng Qinghong and Minister of Foreign Affairs the State Planning Commission Chen Yunhai.

Jiang Zemin Leaves on Visit to Russia, Ukraine, France

(HKS/0904) (Tel Beijing, 17/08/94) (in English) (2/1000)
(MT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA 4-4) Chinese President Jiang Zemin left here by special plane this morning on an official visit to Russia and Ukraine and a state visit to France.

Before his departure, Yang said at a press conference that he was very pleased to visit these three countries.

He said that this is his first official visit to Europe since he became Chinese president, adding that the purpose of his visit is to help promote peace, understanding, cooperation and mutual benefit.

He and his party were seen off at the Great Hall of the People by Chinese leaders: Peng, Qiao Guo, Hua guang and Kong Xiang.

Accompanying Yang on his visit are his wife Wang Leping, Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Qiao Guohua and his wife Zhou Hanping, Special Assistant to the President and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Chen Jinhua.

Yang Zhen to Attend APPE Summit, Meet With Clinton

(APR) (Hsinsheng News) (TAM) (in English) 1974 (AM) 1 Sep 74

Text: Beijing, September 1. (APR) A. Chinese President Yang Zhen will attend an informal summit meeting of the leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization (APECO) to be held at Indonesia from November 1-5.

Yang made the announcement here this morning when answering a reporter's question at a press conference in the Great Hall of the People prior to his departure for visit to Russia, Canada and France.

He noted that he was very pleased to be invited to the summit, during which, he added, he will meet and confer with Indonesian President Suharto and leaders of other countries.

Responding to another question on the possibility for U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to China, Yang said he would also meet President Clinton during the upcoming informal APECO summit.

"I have invited President Clinton to visit China, and my country will be very glad to receive the U.S. president if he comes," Yang said.

Further on Foreign Ministry Weekly News Conference

Spokesman Comments on Hong Kong Government

(Hsinsheng) (TAM) Beijing (TAM) (in English) 1974 (AM) 1 Sep 74

Text: Beijing, September 1. (APR) A. The three-tiered political structure of the British Hong Kong Government, namely, the Last Legislative Council, its government and district government and district board, will only exist till June 30, 1997, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman here today.

This is the inevitable outcome of the termination of the British jurisdiction over Hong Kong by then said "spokesman Shen Loufang.

He was answering a question at the weekly press conference here this afternoon concerning a legal regulation issued by China's National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee to abolish the Hong Kong three-tiered political structure.

Shen said the preliminary working committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) is studying the relevant specific issues concerning establishing the First Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR and will present the proposition to the Preparatory Committee which is to be set up by 1996.

The Chinese Government has made repeated statements that the First Legislative Council and district organizations of the Hong Kong SAR will be established in accordance with the basic law and stipulations of the relevant decisions of the NPC, the spokesman said.

DPRK Recognises Validity of Armistice

(Hsinsheng) (Hsinsheng News) (TAM) (in English) 1974 (AM) 1 Sep 74

Text: Beijing, Sept. 1. (APR) A. China still regards the 1953 Korean armistice agreement as effective, a foreign ministry spokesman said Friday, one day after Beijing withdrew from the commission monitoring the truce's observance.

The Korean armistice agreement is still effective according to relevant provisions in the agreement and the DPRK, North Korea said also recognizes the validity of the agreement, the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Qiao Guohua conveyed a similar message to North Korean special envoy Song Ho-gyeong here Thursday, saying the armistice would be effective until a new peace system is established, reports said.

Song, North Korea's deputy foreign minister, was informed Thursday by his Chinese counterpart Tang Jiahuan of China's decision to withdraw from the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

The commission was set up to monitor observance of the truce signed by North Korea and China on one side and the United Nations forces on the other at the end of the 1950-1953 Korean War.

Tang also expressed Beijing's support for Pyongyang's call for a new mechanism for preserving peace on the peninsula.

Analysts in Seoul said Friday that the Chinese decision would further complicate the situation on the Korean peninsula, where international concerns about Pyongyang's nuclear programme have in recent years overshadowed the armistice issue.

Restates Korean Armistice in Effect

HR020961 1994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641
1:47 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 XINHUA—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang said here today that the Korean armistice agreement is still effective according to relevant provisions in the agreement.

Shen was answering a question asking whether the Chinese side considers the Korean armistice agreement still effective.

Confirms Visit By DPRK Official

HR020962 1994 Tokyo KYODO in English 101 1:47 MT
1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 1 KYODO—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed Thursday (1 Sep) that North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Song Ho-kyong is visiting Beijing and called the leadership situation in Pyongyang stable.

At present the political situation in the DPRK (North Korea) is stable, and we believe the North Korean people will unite around the central committee of the Korean Workers Party and its commander Kim Jong-il, Shen Guofang told reporters.

No official announcement has been made on the replacement of Kim Il-sung, late president and general secretary of the ruling party, following his death in early July.

Shen's statement plays down speculation that absence of an official announcement is a sign that the succession of Kim Jong-il, son and heir apparent to Kim Il-sung, is in jeopardy.

Shen said the purpose of Song's visit is to brief China on the plan of the DPRK Government to replace the existing armistice agreement with a new safeguarding regime.

Song was involved in talks with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, he said, adding details of the talks would be released upon their completion.

During several rounds of talks with the United States, North Korea has urged replacement of the existing armistice signed in July 1953, which effectively ended the Korean War, with a more stable agreement officially ending hostilities.

Comments on Japanese Apology, Games

HR0209144094 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINWEN in English 177 1:47 MT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (CNS)—Mr. Shen Guofang, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, reiterated today that political trouble would occur if the organizing committee of the Asian Games, which would be held soon in Hiroshima of Japan, insisted on inviting

Lee Teng-hui, leader of Taiwan authorities, to attend the opening ceremony of the Games.

Mr. Shen said the Asian Games to be held in Hiroshima was a magnificent sports event and the organizing committee must be very cautious about its invitations.

With regard to the deep introspection made by the Japanese Premier Tomiichi Murayama concerning the aggression war launched by Japan during the World War II, Mr. Shen said Murayama's action was sensible and would help to improve Japan's relationship with its Asian neighboring countries. He hoped that Japanese government would take measures to resolve historical problems left over by the War with its neighboring countries including China.

Mr. Shen denied the rumor that Japanese Premier Murayama was to cancel his visit to China due to the nuclear test to be undertaken by China. Mr. Shen said there was no news about such a test.

Welcomes Murayama's War Statement

HR0209117994 Tokyo KYODO in English 146 1:47 MT
1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 1 KYODO—A Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Thursday (1 Sep) welcomed recent statements by Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Japanese aggression during World War II.

"We are of the view that the statement made by Prime Minister Murayama on history is wise and will help improve Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors," Shen Guofang said at his weekly news briefing.

Shen was responding to questions concerning Murayama's statements of apology during his tour of southeast Asia as well as Wednesday's announcement in Tokyo of a 100 billion yen Japanese war reparations package for neighboring Asian nations.

"We hope the Japanese Government will take concrete steps to settle existing problems left over by history between Japan and its Asian neighbors, including China," Shen said.

China introduced war reparations from Japan when diplomatic relations between the two countries were renewed in 1972, but has not clearly set out its agenda on civilian reparations for women forced to serve as sex slaves or other civilian-related casualties, including victims of chemical weapons caches which intermittently caused civilian casualties for years following the war.

In 1982, then Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Huo Zhenmin told Japanese leaders that the government would not interfere with civilian calls for war compensation, but earlier this year hundreds of civilian war reparations activists were rounded up before the visit of then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Many of the groups of Native American origin are different from others. There is a difference in part toward a different understanding of this opening from Hionakawa. This is the implication that comes out in the text. It is not a simple matter of following a more general trend.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1001-1005.
 2. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1006-1010.
 3. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1011-1015.
 4. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1016-1020.
 5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1021-1025.
 6. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1026-1030.
 7. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1031-1035.
 8. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1036-1040.
 9. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1041-1045.
 10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1998; 279: 1046-1050.

Measures: Withdrawals and Loans (cont.)

The *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* is a leading international journal in the field of interpersonal violence. It is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research, theory, and practice articles on a wide range of topics related to interpersonal violence, including domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, and elder abuse. The journal is published by Sage Publications and is available online through the journal's website.

While there is no doubt that the international system is changing, there is little reason to expect the emergence of a new world order. In the future, the world will be characterized by a multipolar system, with a number of great powers, each of which will be able to exert a significant influence on the international system. The world will be a more complex and more competitive place than it is today.

[illegible]

Demands Made on U. S. Weapons Sales Rise

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4) Recently, the "warrior" - fighting weapons doctrine of "strategic" tanks is still extremely relevant after the war. According to the completely revised doctrine the tank is required to have a complete "battery" like those of the Soviet 2-3rd Armored Divisions and "strategic" tank units. The "strategic" tanks have the most important task - to break the "line" of weapons. The doctrine also includes "strategic" and "tactical" development concepts. Some point out a disadvantage for the "warrior"

For public information, the report states that the United States government, through the FBI, has been advised that the Soviet Union has received copies of the report. Because the report is being made public, the FBI is not commenting on the report's content. The report also states that the Soviet Union has been advised that the United States has received copies of the report. The report also states that the Soviet Union has been advised that the United States has received copies of the report.

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Mr. Brown also indicated that the U.S. Government's "strongly" intended to use the Wang as a "strong" ally in the future. He said when things happen in China that we are concerned with we would say that we are concerned with that. He said when things happen that we are not concerned with we would not indicate that as well. He said the U.S. is concerned with the way that the U.S. is changing human rights with China. He said the U.S. is concerned with the U.S. implied the U.S. Government was strongly indicating with statements to improve the human rights situation in China.

Upper End of Post-Transition Sequence

10.1016/j.jtbi.2004.06.004

[illegible]

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Shen said the two sides had made significant progress. He said that all concerns had been eliminated. Sheng said negotiations at the end of four-day visit to the Chinese capital.

The two sides agreed on trade restrictions on high-tech exports to Cuba and the suspension of the activities here of the U.S. Trade Development Agency and the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Shen also said the United States demands China to increase its exports from the United States and on the other hand, it is still maintaining trade sanctions against the United States. This is self-contradictory, said Shen, referring to China's large trade deficit with the United States. He said although some high-tech US exports were "less competitive," China had been forced to turn to suppliers in other countries for certain projects because of technology restrictions on such imports from the United States.

U.S., DPRK To Hold Talks in Pyongyang

ORBIS 101-94-190 (ENH) 1 in English 30/2
10/1/94 10/1/94

[Text] Washington, September 1 (XINHUA)—The United States and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has agreed to hold talks in Pyongyang on September 10, the State Department announced here today.

The two sides will begin discussions of modalities for establishing liaison offices in each other's capitals, said a statement issued by the department.

It was reported that U.S. willingness to hold talks in Pyongyang, apparently for the first time, is an extraordinary gesture. If the DPRK, it would be a major step towards normalization of bilateral diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In addition to the meeting in Pyongyang, the U.S. and the DPRK, it was also expected will also hold talks in Berlin at the same time.

The agreement said that in Berlin, discussions will cover issues such as high-seas fisheries, interests protection of alienated property, the DPRK and safe storage and transportation of spent fuel from the DPRK's Songgwang reactor.

Some arrangements were worked out earlier today during the working-level talks at the United Nations in Geneva, the statement said.

Cuba, U.S. Open Talks on Migration

ORBIS 101-94-191 (ENH) 1 in English 19/1
10/1/94 10/1/94

[Text] Second session, September 1 (XINHUA)—Cuba and the United States today started talks on the migration issue here at the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

David Johnson, a spokesman of the U.S. mission, described this morning's talks as serious and professional, adding the talks would continue in the afternoon.

The U.S. delegation, in a briefing before the talks, said it wanted to end chaotic, dangerous, unsafe migration north from Cuba on the waters.

"We know that it is in their interest as much as it is in the interest of the United States to establish a firm system of legal, safe, orderly migration from Cuba to replace what is going on right now—chaotic, dangerous, unsafe migration north from Cuba on the waters," said Michael Skov, principal deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

The talks at the U.S. mission came after more than 19,000 Cubans fled their homeland in the past month.

Cuba has long been arguing that the only way to stop the exodus was for the United States to end its 32-year economic embargo against Cuba.

XINHUA Cites Daily on U.S. Halting Military Shipments

ORBIS 101-94-194 (ENH) 1 in English 19/1
10/1/94 10/1/94

[Text] Ankara, September 1 (XINHUA)—The U.S. Pentagon has blocked the shipment of at least two million pieces of military equipment used by the Turkish Army, claiming they would be used in the military drive against Kurdish activists in southeastern Turkey, the TURKISH DAILY NEWS reports today.

The unofficial American sanctions against Turkey surfaced when a U.S. company failed to deliver detonators used in the light anti-tank weapons (LAW).

Interconsult, an American-based company that won a Turkish military contract in March for the supply of detonators for the light anti-tank weapons munition, said in a letter last week that it failed to obtain the necessary export permission from the Pentagon.

The company told Turkish authorities that the Pentagon objection was due to the use of these weapons against Kurdish militants.

The Pentagon also reportedly objected to the delivery of missile launcher system for Sikorsky and Black Hawk helicopters which the United States recently supplied to Turkey.

Turkey has reportedly been trying to resolve the problem since last winter but no results have yet emerged.

Turkish authority said the suppliers were willing to deliver the launcher system but the Pentagon did not approve.

At the moment, Turkey says all these helicopters are used for transportation only because of the lack of rocket launchers.

It is reported that the Pentagon has come under fire from congressmen who have charged that U.S.-supplied weapons have been used in southeastern Turkey where Turkish Forces have been waging an anti-separation war for the past 10 years.

The United States has passed a foreign aid bill including 10 percent of a \$63 million U.S. dollars aid package for Turkey. It linked the 10 percent portion of the aid to the human rights situation in Turkey with emphasis on the Kurdish issue.

Similar sanctions were imposed on Turkey by Austria and Switzerland, the paper said.

Irish Deputy Premier To Meet Clinton on Ulster Affairs

(090109147294 Beijing XINHUA in English 174)
(AMT 1 Sep 94)

[Text] London, September 1 (XINHUA) As Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dick Spring is to leave for the United States today to meet U.S. President Bill Clinton on the ceasefire announced last night by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), according to reports from Dublin, the capital of the Irish republic.

The White House is quoted as saying that Spring and Clinton will hold talks on the cessation of hostilities and "the ongoing peace process" in Northern Ireland.

An hour after the IRA announced its ceasefire, the U.S. President telephoned British Prime Minister John Major and his Irish counterpart Albert Reynolds to express his congratulations on the development.

The British newspaper THE INDEPENDENT claimed today that Clinton has been more active on Ireland than his predecessors and the phone call underlined the U.S. Administration's wish to get as much credit as possible for what it considers a foreign policy success.

Given that Clinton needs to show he is achieving something with his foreign policy—after setbacks in Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti—he will want his contribution to the IRA ceasefire to be as heavily publicized as possible, the newspaper said.

Clinton's most useful role was in showing Sinn Féin and the IRA that a ceasefire could bring political dividends in the U.S., it added.

It is reported that Dick Spring will also hold talks on Northern Ireland with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the current president of the European Council.

Costa Rica's Cuban Policy To Be More 'Flexible'

(090109111194 Beijing XINHUA in English 174)
(AMT 1 Sep 94)

[Text] San Jose, August 31 (XINHUA) As Costa Rica will make its policy more flexible for Cuban refugees, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Navarro said today.

Some 450 Cubans will be granted visas for entering Costa Rica if they have guaranteed support from their families residing here.

Costa Rica's capacity to receive new refugees is very limited, President Jose Maria Figueres said, as over 100,000 people from other Central American countries have come into the country to seek refuge from armed conflicts or economic crises.

The United States has insisted that the governments of this area receive Cuban and Haitian refugees, and only Panama and Honduras have accepted the proposal.

But now more countries have agreed to receive Cubans and grant them a working permit, on condition that they have families residing in the host country who will support them.

The problem with Cuban refugees worsened in August when some 17,000 people, twice the number of departures in the preceding seven months, fled the island country in makeshift boats. The great majority of them sought asylum in the U.S.

Japan Welcomes Russian Pull-Out From Germany

(090109151194 Beijing XINHUA in English 177)
(AMT 1 Sep 94)

[Text] Tokyo, September 1 (XINHUA) As Japan today welcomed Russia's completion of troop withdrawal from Germany and two Baltic republics.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Torosuke Terasaki said in a statement that Japan sees the Russian pull-out from Germany, Latvia and Estonia as a great step toward a new order in Europe in the post-Cold War era.

He said that Japan hopes that relations between Russia and the three countries will be further developed.

UN Trade Network Shanghai Center Operational 1 Sep

(090109154694 Beijing XINHUA in English 175)
(AMT 1 Sep 94)

[Text] Shanghai, September 1 (XINHUA) As The United Nations Trade Network Shanghai Center, the 19th to be set up, became operational today.

Jean Gervillain, secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said in a congratulatory telegram that the setting up of the center means that China will play an important role in world trade.

He added that he hoped more centers would be built in China.

Lu Shanzhi, vice-minister of foreign trade and economic co-operation, said that the center was part of the country's efforts to support the UN Trade efficiency plan.

The plan, made according to suggestions from U.S. countries and regions, aims at setting up a worldwide trade network and keeping enterprises well-informed so as to improve international trade efficiency.

So far, such centers have been set up in the United States, Finland, Colombia, Taiwan and Thailand.

Lin said that the establishers and of the center will promote the opening of advanced trade expertise in Shanghai as well as in the rest of the country.

He said that it will also open more channels for Shanghai's foreign trade and help connect the city's economy with the world economy.

United States & Canada

Zou Jiahua Meets With U.S. Business Representatives

(R011091) (104 Beijing XINHUA News in English) (022)
(MT) (Sep 94)

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA News) Chinese Vice-Premier Zou Jiahua met and conversed on separate occasions here today with former U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and Andrew Grove, president of the Intel Company, on expansion of Sino-U.S. trade and economic cooperation.

Hills is here for business discussions on behalf of some U.S. companies Intel has undertaken cooperative projects with the Chinese Ministry of Electronics Industry.

NPC Chairman Qiao Shi Meets U.S. Congressman Archer

(R011097) (104 Beijing XINHUA News in English) (024)
(MT) (Sep 94)

(Text) Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA News) China's top legislator Qiao Shi said here today that more exchanges between legislators and judges from China and the United States would benefit both countries.

Qiao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), made the remark this afternoon when meeting with Bill Archer, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, in the Great Hall of the People.

The NPC is facing arduous tasks of legislation, especially in economic legislation, Qiao said, and China has drawn on some successful experience of foreign countries' legislative work over recent years.

Archer said that the U.S. is willing to have technical cooperation in legislation with China and he said that he hopes that more U.S. congressmen and judges will visit China so as to increase their understanding of the country.

Agreeing with Archer, Qiao said that the best way to gain knowledge of a country is to have direct contact with it, and that more contacts will help promote mutual understanding, trust and cooperation.

On Sino-U.S. relations, Qiao said that China hopes Sino-U.S. relations will develop steadily on the basis of the three joint communiqués the two countries have signed.

The U.S. congressman and his party started his visit August 17 as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Further Reporting on Secretary Brown Visit

Feted in Shanghai

(R011094) (104 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin) (000 GMT) (1 Aug 94)

(From the "1990 Morning News" program)

(Text) The municipal government welcomed a luncheon yesterday (31 August) to honor U.S. Secretary of Commerce Brown and his party.

On behalf of Mayor Huang Ju, Vice Mayor Sha Lin delivered a welcoming address. He said: The prospects for Shanghai's commercial cooperation with the United States will be good so long as both sides observe the principle of mutual benefit and common development.

He said: There are sound foundations for Shanghai's cooperation with the United States in the trade, economic, technical, and work force training fields. Of the 63 countries having direct investments in Shanghai, the United States ranks second in total investment volume. Operations of enterprises invested in by U.S. businessmen in Shanghai have been quite successful.

Brown said: Nothing is more important than the establishment of a sustained relationship with China.

During his stay in Shanghai, Brown attended a ceremony to sign a number of contracts on Sino-U.S. joint and cooperative ventures.

Brown departed Shanghai for Guangzhou early yesterday evening.

Witnesses Signing in Shanghai

(R011097) (104 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin) (000 GMT) (1 Aug 94)

(From the "1990 Morning News" program)

(Text) The Shanghai Municipal Power Corporation and the U.S. General Electric Financial Company signed an agreement yesterday (31 August) on the establishment of a joint gas turbine power company. The two sides decided to jointly invest and build four 100,000 kw gas turbine generating units at Shanghai's Zuhai Power

Plans. This is the first Sino-U.S. cooperation project in Shanghai in recent years.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Brown and Shanghai mayor's representative Wang Zekang, who is the chairman of the municipal Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission. Brown also signed the agreement as a witness.

In addition, China and the United States also signed three high-tech cooperation agreements in Shanghai yesterday.

Meets Wu Bangguo

(H00106) (1194 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin) (H00106) (11 Aug 94)

[From the "94 Morning News" program]

[Text] Wu Bangguo, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met U.S. Commerce Secretary Brown and his party yesterday (31 August).

Wu Bangguo welcomed Brown's visit to Shanghai and expressed the hope that Mr. Brown's visit will further promote the expansion of Shanghai's economic and trade relations with the United States.

At delight, he briefed Brown about Shanghai's tremendous changes made in recent years under the leadership of the party Central Committee and kind concern of the older generation revolutionaries, pointing out that the economy has maintained a sustained rapid, healthy momentum.

Wu Bangguo said Shanghai's economic growth has provided a vast market and investment opportunities for foreign entrepreneurs. Businessmen from various countries, including the United States, have shown a great interest in investing in Shanghai.

Wu Bangguo hoped that U.S. entrepreneurs would utilize their advantages to actively compete in taking part in equal terms in Shanghai's infrastructure construction, readjustment of industrial structure, and general development.

He invited U.S. entrepreneurs to visit Shanghai more often to seize the opportunities for increasing bilateral cooperation.

Brown thanked Shanghai's warm hospitality and Wu Bangguo's detailed briefing. He said Shanghai plays an irreplaceable role in Chinese economic development. Therefore, we are willing to further discuss with Shanghai the possibilities for cooperation in various forms. Shanghai has set its own development goals. We want to become your partners in achieving these goals.

At the meeting, Wu Bangguo also fielded questions from U.S. entrepreneurs. Vice Mayor Shu Lin was present at the meeting.

Tour's Guangzhou, Leaves for Hong Kong

(H00106) (40994 Beijing XINHUA in English) (29 GMT) (2, 1994)

[Text] Guangzhou, September 1 (XINHUA) — Visiting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and his party left here this afternoon for Hong Kong.

This morning Zhu Senlin, governor of south China's Guangdong Province, met with Brown and his party, who arrived here last night from Shanghai.

Zhu briefed Brown on the situation of Guangdong's reform, opening-up and economic development.

The governor told Brown that Guangdong's total import and export volume this year is expected to surpass 70 billion U.S. dollars, worth, and the province will introduce over 10 billion dollars in investment from overseas.

Brown said that there exists a good foundation for the economic cooperation between U.S. and Guangdong. He expressed the hope that such cooperation would be furthered on the existing basis.

After the meeting Brown and Zhu attended signing ceremonies for three contracts between Guangdong and U.S. companies, which involve nearly one billion dollars of U.S. investment.

This afternoon Brown and his party also visited a Sino-U.S. joint venture in Guangzhou.

Attends AT&T, Guangdong Sign Agreement

(H00106) (12294 Beijing XINHUA in English) (4:54 GMT) (3 Sep 94)

[AT&T Guangdong Sign Big Cooperation Agreement] — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, September 1 (XINHUA) — The telegram and telephone company of the U.S. today signed a 500-million-U.S.-dollar cooperation agreement with Guangdong Province's Bureau of Posts and Telecommunications.

Visiting U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and Guangdong provincial governor Zhu Senlin attended the signing ceremony.

Under the agreement, the U.S. company will provide 500 million dollars in loans to the bureau in the next five years, so that the Guangdong partner will be able to buy telecommunications equipment from the U.S. partner.

The U.S. company is expected to sign a 150-million-dollar new contract with the bureau later this year so that the Guangdong partner will be able to import telecommunications equipment from the U.S. partner.

The U.S. partner will also set up a telecommunications technical center in the provincial capital of Guangzhou to assist Guangdong province in installing advanced equipment.

Arrives in Hong Kong

(HONGKONG) *Not Beijing XINHUA (in English)* 1984
[MT] Sep 30

[Text] Hong Kong, September 31 (XINHUA A)—United States Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown arrived here today for a two-day visit.

In a reception given in his honor by Financial Secretary Sir Hamish MacLennan this evening, the U.S. commerce secretary described his China visit as successful.

In his written arrival statement, he said, "I will have the opportunity to be fully briefed on the challenges faced by Hong Kong at this important time, and will share as well as my impressions of these last few days of meetings in China with the country's government and business leadership."

XINHUA Cites Brown on Bilateral Trade

(HONGKONG) *Not Beijing XINHUA (in English)* 1984
[MT] Sep 30

[Text] Hong Kong, September 31 (XINHUA A)—A strong U.S.-China relationship must be established if the United States of America wants to win the market share it expects in China, said a senior U.S. official here today.

Speaking at a luncheon held here in his honor by the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, the U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ronald H. Brown indicated that China is so important to the United States that his country can not afford confrontation with it.

"Imagine a scenario in which we continued on the path of confrontation and undermined the ability of our firms to compete in this important market; not only would we lose commercially," he said.

But those who assumed our role within the Chinese market would be less likely to advance the best practices for which American firms are known and which contribute in vital ways to social and economic reforms," he added.

In his speech, Brown pledged that his country will use all the fair and legitimate tools at its disposal to ensure that the United States wins the market share it expects in China.

To further enhance its competitiveness in the Chinese market, the United States, according to Brown, is going to launch new programs in the future including the establishment of a permanent mechanism for advancing the U.S.-Chinese commercial relationship—the U.S.-China Joint Committee on Commerce and Trade.

Brown arrived here Thursday (1 September) afternoon after ending a six-day visit to Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. During his stay in the three cities, Brown clinched over a billion U.S. dollars worth of business deals with the Chinese mainland.

He is scheduled to leave here Saturday, which will end his eight-day presidential business development mission to the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, the first cabinet-level visit from the United States Government to China since the U.S. President's decision last May to renew the most favoured nation trading status for China and delay future renewal from human rights issues.

Trip Concludes With Contract Signing

(HONGKONG) *Not Beijing XINHUA (in English)*
[MT] Sep 30

(Beijing) *Zhuoran and Li Wen* Trip Ends With More Deals

[Text] Guangzhou—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown and his entourage of corporate leaders struck more deals as the delegation reached the South China part of its two-visit trip.

Three major contracts worth nearly \$1.5 billion covering telecommunications, power generation and environmental protection were signed in Guangzhou.

Brown described his stay in the Guangdong provincial capital the last stop on his week-long visit as another day of great success.

Provincial Governor Zhu Mochen and Ron Brown presided over three signing ceremonies between U.S. businessmen and their new Chinese partners in Guangzhou.

AT and T's global communications and computer company signed a long-term cooperation agreement with a financing package of up to \$500 million over five years to support the development of advanced communications in South China.

This is the largest project AT and T has signed with a provincial party and telecommunications administration in China. AT and T will provide sophisticated network infrastructure equipment including advanced digital switching, optical transmission and wireless systems.

The two sides also signed two memorandums of understanding worth several billion dollars.

Entergy Corporation, the first U.S. company to participate in power station projects in Guangdong, will provide 40 percent equity for the Taishan Power Plant project.

Total investment in the three-phase project is expected to be \$3.6 billion. Entergy's contribution in the form of equipment exports will be about \$465 million.

Another memo with the Guangzhou Environmental and Sanitation Administration was signed with Waste Management International, the world's largest environmental protection company.

The two are negotiating on the construction of four or five waste-to-energy facilities which convert urban waste into electricity. Each facility is estimated to cost \$100 million.

According to Brown, four other projects are under discussion between Guangdong and U.S. firms.

They include a mini van plant in Zhanyang, South China Sea gas exploitation, the Guangzhou Metro, and the Zhuhai Power Plant.

Governor Zhu said the province hopes to conduct more international economic and trade cooperation, especially with the United States.

The province is planning to hold an economic, technological and trading fair in Los Angeles from December 1 to 4.

Over 120 key construction and high-tech projects are to be put up for negotiations, representing a total investment of \$8.4 billion.

Zhu said the province aimed to purchase advanced technology and equipment from the U.S. for the sectors of power-generation, electronics, telecommunications, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

In recent years, Guangdong has established strong economic and trade ties with the U.S.

To date, American investment in the province exceeds \$1 billion. Last year, direct trade between the two sides reached \$1.5 billion, Zhu said.

Bank of New York To Handle Shenzhen Firm's U.S. Deposits

(BB0109221994 Beijing UNH) (in English) (U) (MT) (Sep 94)

[Text] New York, September (XINH) (A) - The Bank of New York announced today that Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Real Estate and Properties (Group) Co. has selected the bank as the depository for its sponsored level-1 ADR program.

The Chinese firm's American depository receipts (ADRs) trade on the over-the-counter (OTC) market effective August 31, 1994. Each ADR represents 104 Class B shares of the firm which trade on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

The firm is one of the largest property developers and investors in Shenzhen, one of China's special economic zones. Its property development projects and property investment portfolios include residential buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, shopping centers, factories, piers and warehouses. Through overseas subsidiaries,

the firm has participated in a number of property development projects in Hong Kong, Australia, Canada and the United States.

The Bank of New York is the world's largest depository for American and global depository receipt facilities, which allow non-U.S. companies to offer dollar-denominated securities to investors in the United States. It currently issues depository receipts for more than 700 non-U.S. companies representing 41 countries and accounts for over 90 percent of all public sponsored depository receipt programs. On June 2, 1994, the bank opened a representative office in Shanghai to support the growing global demands for the bank's securities processing products and international banking services.

The Bank of New York was founded in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton and is the nation's oldest bank operating under its original name.

Fugitive Wanted in U.S. Run Guangzhou Commodities Firm

(BB0109061994 Hong Kong ASTER) (UPRISS) (in English) (Sep 94)

(S) (S) (M) (S) (S)

[Text] Fugitive Chan Tse-chiu, the fugitive Hong Kong policeman wanted in the United States on racketeering and gambling offences, has been found. He is the vice-chairman of a commodities company in Guangzhou in a joint venture with China's central bank, the People's Bank of China.

Chan Tse-chiu was one of the police sergeants who fled Hong Kong for Taiwan in 1977 with millions of dollars to avoid the fledgling H.A.C. (Independent Commission Against Corruption) crackdown on corruption. Chan moved to the United States where he became a commodity trader in New York's Chinatown before disappearing in 1984 when U.S. authorities identified him as a key figure in organized crime. Chan—known as "Fast Eddie"—has been on the run ever since. There is a warrant out for his arrest in the U.S. for racketeering and gambling offences.

Chan's company in Guangzhou, Yin Fa International Commodities Ltd., is housed in a smart office block attached to the new Riverside Hotel at Dashiwei ferry pier. Chan's son, Chan Wing-po, an assistant to the president of Frankwell Holdings, a company based in Hong Kong with affiliates in the U.S., confirmed that his father worked there. He also confirmed that Frankwell was a partner in Yin Fa, a joint venture with the People's Bank of China. A New York source said that Yin Fa's chairman was an official with the People's Bank of China.

Frankwell Holdings is a privately held Hong Kong finance and development company. Its affiliate in New York, Frankwell Management Services, was one of four

U.S. trading companies shut down in June by commodities regulators after being accused of illegally selling commodity futures to immigrants. Last month, a U.S. district court judge ruled that the business should be allowed to resume trading.

This week a high-profile Chinatown figure, Chan Wing-yeung, was charged in New York with using a company set up by Frankwell Management Services to cheat Chinese immigrants out of millions of dollars. The U.S. indictment alleges that under Chan Wing-yeung's direction, Evergreen International Development posed as a legitimate broker for trading precious metals and foreign currencies on Hong Kong commodities markets. U.S. authorities say Evergreen was incorporated by Frankwell Management Services and operated from the same Chinatown address in New York. In Hong Kong, the chairman of Frankwell Holdings, Wilson Lai, has denied any financial link with Chan Wing-yeung, describing him as "a friend who leased office space."

Chan Wing-yeung and Eddie Chan have a lot in common. Chan Wing-yeung is known to be a senior member of the On Leung tong, a powerful Chinese community association consistently linked with organized crime by the U.S. authorities. Eddie Chan, who, as a high-profile community leader, met U.S. congressmen while lobbying for less restrictive immigration quotas for Asians, was the national president of the On Leung tong. In 1984, the President's Commission on Organized Crime heard evidence that named Eddie Chan as the head of organized crime in Chinatown. He disappeared shortly afterwards. In 1990, Eddie Chan and Chan Wing-yeung were charged with racketeering and running a nationwide illegal On Leung gambling operation. Eddie Chan was tried in his absence and a warrant for his arrest was issued by the U.S. authorities. Chan Wing-yeung walked free after the jury failed to reach a verdict. Both Chans have been described by U.S. authorities as being the "John Gotti of Chinatown"—a reference to the gangster who dominated the New York mafia in the 1980s and early 1990s.

At the plush Guangzhou office this week a man called Henry Mui identified himself as Eddie Chan's cousin. He said Chan might be available in the afternoon. Minutes later, Chan's son said his father was in Beijing and he was unsure when he would return. The receptionist said Eddie Chan and Mui did not spend much time in the office. The next day, Chan's son, who speaks fluent English, was absent from the office. "He has many meetings outside today because of activity in the commodities market," a secretary said.

U.S. Scholar, Advisor to Beijing Government Dies

(JHU)20906/2994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0517
GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)—A well-kept traditional-style courtyard on the west wing of downtown Beijing has become a place of fond memories

because noted American scholar, Sei Adler, spent the last 15 years of his life there, devoting his last energy to the development cause of the Chinese people.

Sei, an "old friend of the Chinese people" as he used to be called and an economist, died of cancer August 4, two days before his 85th birthday.

In his study, two desks were still kept in their original places where Sei and his wife, pai, used to work late into the night.

Along the walls are bookshelves with books in different languages piling up right to the ceiling which are classified into the categories of China, art, philosophy, economics, and the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong.

Sei was born in a poor family. But his brilliance won him scholarships at Oxford and London University. Later, he became an American citizen and worked for the U.S. Treasury Department.

During the Second World War, he came to China as representative of the U.S. Treasury Department, and he witnessed the struggle of the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, against aggression and for liberation.

In 1947 Sei was recalled back to the United States and was put under investigation for several years in the treasury against communism. Eventually he was cleared but he found nothing to do although he remained in the Treasury Department.

"At that time life was impossible for him...he went back to Britain," Pai said. Afterwards he lost his American citizenship—in fact he became stateless.

In the 50s he wrote a book about the tremendous changes in the Chinese economy after liberation and after 1957 he revisited China several times.

At the advice of his close friend Ji Chaoding, then vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, he came to settle in China in 1962. The next year he married pai who came to China as a language teacher.

According to Pai, Adler believed that he could use his knowledge to help with the construction of New China.

Pai and many friends of Sei called him a sort of "renaissance" man, which in Europe means a man of a wide range of knowledge and interests.

According to Pai, Sei was an economist but was also distinguished in philosophy; he had a great love for literature and poetry—he could practically quote Hamlet, he could speak French, German and Hebrew and he could communicate in Chinese; he also had tremendous interests in mathematics, medicine, Chinese and Western art, music and even sports.

since the 1950s. Nei had been adviser to the Research Center for Economic, Technological and Social Development under the China's State Council, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, and the Institute of World Economy and Politics Under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Relying on his knowledge of international economy and politics, he put forward many good suggestions for China's economic development. In addition, he participated in the English translation of a large amount of documents including the works of Mao Zedong and other senior Chinese leaders.

Pai said Nei worked harmoniously with his Chinese colleagues. And during the Cultural Revolution, Adler was specially protected by Premier Zhou Enlai.

Entering the 1970s, when the relations between Beijing and Washington began to improve, Nei's American citizenship was restored. However, Pai said they did not wish to move back to the United States.

"China is our home. We have no other home. We have got settled here," she said.

In many ways Nei was an internationalist—he was born in Britain and became an American but he had a great love for China and the Chinese people, Pai said.

This was because he "traveled a lot in China and got to know China and the Chinese people."

Nei was in hospital for 21 months before he died. He had to breathe through machines and he couldn't talk. He could only communicate through his mouth movement and by nodding or shaking his head. And Pai made some aids cards for him to spell out words.

Nei did not travel any well. But Pai said "his faith in socialism was never shaken. He believed that the Chinese people would struggle and overcome the difficulties and eventually build socialism."

RENMIN RIBAO Analyzes 'Mistakes' of U.S. Diplomacy

(JFK/1994) 1994 Beijing: RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese (10 Aug 94) 1.

International Forum: columns by Zhang Dierben (1728-709-4176) "A Tale of Mistakes in U.S. Diplomacy"

(Text) In a recent statement, U.S. Assistant to the President for Security Affairs Lake admitted "It is currently more difficult than at any time in the past" for the government to "formulate foreign policy." He attributed this to the changeable situation following the end of the Cold War and to the isolationist sentiment of the general population in the United States. What Mr. Lake means is obvious. Over the past year and more, the U.S. government and the public have continuously criticized the government's foreign policy for "not having clear targets" and "being chaotic." Even comments about

making major readjustments to the body of foreign affairs policymakers have frequently been heard.

However, Lake's explanation is not at all convincing. Of course, President Clinton assumed office at a time when drastic changes took place in the world and many uncertain factors had emerged in the international situation, and it was difficult for the United States to determine at once its position in the international strategy. However, the essence of the question does not lie in the type of diplomatic strategy the United States has put forward, but in whether such a strategy conforms with reality and the course of events. Viewed from the actual situation, the reason why the United States has repeatedly suffered setbacks is that there is a great contradiction between the United States' subjective intentions and the reality as well as between its hopes and strength.

An important characteristic of the international situation since the end of the Cold War is that the world has moved further toward multipolarity. The emergence of several centers of strength has constituted a challenge to U.S. hegemony and the disintegration of the bipolar system has weakened U.S. control over its allies. However, the United States regards itself as the only super power, repeatedly says that it wants to play a "leading role," and gives orders to other countries. This runs counter to the reality of multipolarity and is an important reason behind the series of setbacks in U.S. foreign policy.

Lake himself put forward more than a year ago an "extension strategy," asserting the necessity of "extending" the "free market," "democratic politics," and "the value concepts" of the west to the entire world. To achieve this, the United States frequently finds fault in the internal affairs of other countries and even wantonly interferes in them by imposing "sanctions" and "blockades," or other measures. This has not only resulted in tense relations between the United States and many third world countries, but it has also aggravated or turbulent political situation in some regions. This practice violates the basic principle of international law, which asserts that the people of various countries have the right to select their own political system and way of life. Therefore, as soon as the "extension strategy" was put forward, it was opposed by many countries. Even people with breadth of vision in the United States said that this strategy "would not work."

Another characteristic of the international situation after the end of the Cold War is that turmoil caused by national and territorial conflicts has intensified. This type of conflict should be settled through discussion and dialogue in accordance with the UN Charter. The United States, however, has regarded itself as a "global policeman," has meddled in affairs everywhere, has frequently resorted to force, and has run into difficulties and has ultimately been fooled everywhere. The predicament the United States is experiencing in Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Haiti all demonstrate that its strength

does not match its ambition of continuing to act as a global policeman. Due to a series of setbacks, the United States has no choice but to adopt a policy of contraction in its military intervention abroad. Hitting out in all directions has become selective participation, although this change has damaged the United States image because the former and the latter are contradictory.

In short, the United States has brought the present passive situation of its diplomacy entirely on itself. If the United States does not abandon those ways of thinking that run counter to the historical trend and correct its positions, it will be extremely difficult for it to break the cycle of mistakes in its diplomacy and to extricate itself from the current predicament.

Aviation Industry Increases Exports Volume

(R012094140004 Beijing XINHUA English (14)
(MT) 7 Sep 94

Text: Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—China's aviation industry will push the annual export volume of machinery and electronic products to the tune of 3 billion U.S. dollars by the end of this century, reported INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS NEWS.

The paper quoted Zhang Hongbin, executive manager of the Aviation Industry Corporation, as saying that his company exported machinery and electronic products worth 1.74 billion U.S. dollars in 1993, a big jump over the 1993 figure of 70 million U.S. dollars.

Zhang said that the export volume made up for nearly one third of China's total export of machinery and electronic products last year.

Over the past ten years, the company has extended its businesses to 60 countries and regions all over the world.

Zhang outlined a plan for the Ninth Five-Year Plan Period (1995-2000) to increase the export of machinery and electronic products to 200 million U.S. dollars a year and finally reach 3 billion U.S. dollars by 2000.

Northeast Asia

Quan Qichen Meets With DPRK Envoy, Notes U.S. Talks

(R012094140004 Beijing XINHUA English (15)
(MT) 7 Sep 94

Text: Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—China hopes that all relevant parties will abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement, which will be effective until a new peace system is established, vice-premier and Foreign Minister Quan Qichen said here today.

Quan made the remark when meeting with Song Ho-kyong, special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Government and DPRK vice-minister of foreign affairs.

During the meeting at the state guesthouse, Song conveyed the cordial greetings of the DPRK leaders to the Chinese leaders and thanked the Chinese leaders and people for their condolences over the death of DPRK President Kim Il-sung.

Quan expressed thanks to the DPRK leaders for their greetings. He said he believed that the DPRK people will unite around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Il-sung to complete the unfinished mission of the late President Kim Il-sung.

Noting that recent talks between the DPRK and the United States have gained results, Quan said that China hopes the talks will continue and make more progress.

Discussing the establishment of a peace-protection system on the Korean peninsula, Quan said that China sincerely hopes to see stability and peace on the peninsula.

The Korean truce agreement will be effective until a new peace system is established, Quan said, and China hopes that all relevant parties will abide by it.

DPRK Envoy Conveys 'Cordial' Greetings to Qian Qichen

(R012094140004 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service (1)
(Chinese) (R) (MT) 7 Sep 94

Text: Beijing, 7 Sep (XINHUA)—Vice premier and concurrently Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met with Song Ho-kyong, special envoy of the DPRK Government and DPRK vice foreign minister at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse today.

Song Ho-kyong conveyed cordial greetings from the DPRK leaders to the Chinese leaders, and expressed the Korean side's profound gratitude to the Chinese party and government leaders and people for their condolences over the death of DPRK President Kim Il-sung. Qian Qichen thanked the special envoy for conveying the DPRK leaders' greetings. He said he believed that the Korean people will rally closely around the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Jong-il and continue to fulfill President Kim Il-sung's behest.

Quan Qichen said, Recent talks between the DPRK and the United States have gained results. China hopes the talks will continue and make more progress.

Discussing the establishment of peace and security mechanisms, Qian Qichen said China sincerely hopes to see stability and peace on the peninsula. The Korean Armistice Agreement will be effective until a new peace mechanism is established. All parties concerned should abide by the agreement.

Tang Receives DPRK Envoy; China To Withdraw From Commission

(H0109141194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540)
(MT) 2 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—China has decided to withdraw the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers from the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

This was revealed today when Tang Jiaxuan, Chinese vice-foreign minister, held talks with Song Ho-kyong, special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Government and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, August 30.

The two exchanged views on the issue of establishing a stable peace-protection system on the Korean peninsula.

During the meeting both sides expressed satisfaction at the joint efforts made by the two countries in maintaining the armistice and protecting peace and security on the peninsula in the past more than 40 years, as signers of the Korea armistice agreement.

Both sides held that a new peace-protection system should be established on the peninsula to meet the changes in the international situation and the present situation on the peninsula.

Song consulted the Chinese side on plans for establishing a peace-protection system and were already-adopted measures such as recalling the DPRK delegation to the military armistice commission and establishing the Pan-munjom representative office of the DPRK People's Army as a consultative organization.

The special envoys stressed that these steps are well-meaning actions and are aimed at creating conditions for establishing the peace-protection system.

Tang expressed concern over developments on the Korean peninsula and said China hopes for relaxation and stability on the peninsula.

Maintaining the peninsula's peace and stability will not only benefit all countries in the region, but also be conducive to the peace and security of Asia and even the whole world, Tang said, adding that China holds that relevant issues on the peninsula should be solved through consultations and dialogues between the relevant parties.

Considering the requirements of the DPRK and the fact that the DPRK has recalled its delegation from the military armistice commission and the commission has actually stopped operations, the Chinese Government has decided to recall the Chinese People's Volunteers delegation from the commission, Tang said.

China hopes that all relevant parties will continue to make constructive efforts for relaxation of the situation on the Korean peninsula, he said.

Li Peng Holds Talks With Toyota President

(H012090091194 Beijing XINHUA in English 085)
(MT) 2 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today that the future of Sino-Japanese cooperation in the automobile industry is bright.

During his meeting with Taisuro Toyoda, president of Japan's Toyota Motor Corporation, the premier expressed the hope that Toyota would cement its cooperation with China in this regard.

Li said that in the past several years, the cooperation between Toyota and some Chinese auto makers had yielded good results.

With the development of China's economy, the automobile industry would have a bigger role to play and promise broad prospects for development, Li said.

Toyoda said that his company accepts the industrial policy of China and would like to expand its ties by exporting to China Toyota's management experience and advanced technology.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Burmese Leader To Visit 'Next Week'

(H012090100194 Beijing XINHUA in English 024)
(MT) 2 Sep 94

[Text] Yangoon (Rangoon), September 1 (XINHUA)—The Myanmar (Burma) authorities announced here today that Secretary of State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) Khin Nyunt will pay a friendship visit to China next week.

The forthcoming visit is taking place at the invitation of Luo Gan, secretary-general of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

China and Myanmar as good neighbors have traditional friendship and have made great progress in trade and economic cooperation in recent years.

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Pays Friendship Visit

Meets With Li Peng

(H01209011194 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824)
(MT) 2 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior General of Thailand Charvat Yongchaiyut here today.

Li said that China would like to strengthen cooperation with Thailand and other South-east Asian nations in various ways.

Development has been smooth in the relations between China and Thailand. The exchange of visits by top leaders of the two countries and active economic and cultural cooperation, as well as effective cooperation in international issues, have further promoted the development of such relations.

The Thai party came to China at the invitation of the China Association for International Friendly Contact.

Talks With Liu Huaqing

REUTERS/1994 Beijing (Xinhua) 1 Sept. (AP)
(M) 1 Sept. 94

Text: Beijing, September 1. (XINHUA) Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission Liu Huaqing met with Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior General Chuanwarit Chongkarnrat here today.

He called for strengthening the friendship between the two countries, the two peoples and the two armies.

China attaches great importance to developing such friendship and is promoting bilateral trade and economic relations in particular, he said.

China and Thailand enjoy a traditional friendship, and the relations between the two countries are good, he noted, adding that Sino-Thai trade and mutual visits by other senior leaders of the two countries will help boost their bilateral relations and economic cooperation.

Chuanwarit said he was glad to meet Liu. The Thai government and the people were pleased to see rapid economic growth in China over the past few years. He shared Liu's view that the two countries should develop trade and economic cooperation in a growing form.

Leaders Send National Day Messages to Vietnam

REUTERS/1994 Beijing (Xinhua Radio) International (AP)
(Compassion) 100 (M) 1 Sept. 94

Text: Today, in connection with the 49th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 2 September, Communist Party Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of China (Central Committee) and president of the PRC, PRC Prime Minister Comrade Li Peng, Comrade Qiao Guo, Chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Comrade Qiao Jucheng, PRC deputy prime minister and foreign minister, sent warm messages of congratulations to Vietnam.

In his message to the Mass general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee and NVV President Le Duc Anh, Comrade Yang Zemin said:

In the occasion of the NVV's 49th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to the CPV, NVV, and the Vietnamese people. We are pleased to note that the friendly and cooperative ties between China and Vietnam have recorded new achievements in all fields

over the past year. Our bilateral border talks have yielded initial set line results. The constant strengthening of Sino-Vietnamese friendship not only responds to the interests of the two countries and peoples but also serves the cause of peace, stability, and development in the region. The Chinese party, government, and people attach great importance to the Sino-Vietnamese friendship and will continue to strengthen bilateral friendship and cooperation. We are positive that through our common efforts, the good neighborhood, friendship, and cooperation for mutual benefit between our two countries will continue to consolidate and develop on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and the happiness of your people.

In his message to NVV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, PRC Prime Minister Li Peng said:

In the occasion of the NVV's 49th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to you, and through you to the NVV Government and people. Over the past year, China and Vietnam have made new progress in their friendly and cooperative ties on the political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological fronts. Our bilateral border talks achieved initial set line results. We are delighted to note the constant development in bilateral relations. The Chinese Government and people express our determination to make joint efforts with the Vietnamese Government and people to consolidate and develop the good neighborhood, friendship, and cooperation for mutual benefit between our two countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your country and the happiness of your people.

In his message to NVV National Assembly Chairman Song Duc Manh, Chairman Qiao Guo said:

In the occasion of the NVV's 49th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to you, and through you to the NVV National Assembly and people. We note with pleasure that Sino-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation has made new progress and the friendly and cooperative ties between the Chinese and Vietnamese National Assemblies have been strengthened further over the past year. We are positive that the age-old friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples as well as the friendly and cooperative ties between our two National Assemblies will continue to consolidate and develop with each passing day. I hope for constant development in the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Vietnamese National Assemblies. Please accept my best wishes for the prosperity of Vietnam and the happiness of its people.

In his message to NVV Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Anh, Comrade Qiao Jucheng said:

In the occasion of the NVV's 49th anniversary, I would like to convey my warm greetings to you. I hope for further consolidation and development in the good

neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation for mutual benefit between China and Vietnam. Moreover, our country makes even greater diplomatic achievements.

West East & South Asia

Bangladesh Donates to Flood Relief

(Xinhua) (1994 Beijing, XINHUA) (in English) (14)
(MT) (Sep 14)

Text: Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) As the Bangladesh government has donated 100,000 U.S. dollars to the flooded area of south China.

Bangladesh Ambassador to China Montasser Rahman handed over the donation when he met with China's Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Guizhuo on August 29.

The Bangladesh government and people sympathize with the people who suffered from the flood disaster in south China. Rahman said, adding that though the amount of the donation is small, it shows the friendly feelings of the Bangladesh people toward the Chinese people.

Tang said that China and Bangladesh have good relations, and that the two countries have a tradition of mutual support and assistance.

Tang asked Rahman to convey the thanks of the Chinese government and people for the donation to the Bangladesh government and people.

Trade Union Chairman Meets With Egyptian Delegation

(Xinhua) (1994 Beijing, XINHUA) (in English) (14)
(MT) (Sep 14)

Text: Beijing, September 14 (XINHUA) As Wei Jiansheng, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions met here today with Mostafa Monem, first vice-chairman of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation.

They exchanged views on how to enhance the exchanges and friendly cooperation between the trade unions of the two countries.

The four-member delegation arrived here yesterday on a 10-day goodwill visit to China as guests of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Communist Party of India Delegation Visits Beijing

(Xinhua) (1994 Beijing, XINHUA) (in English) (14)
(MT) (Sep 14)

Text: A Communist Party of India (CPI) delegation led by the national executive member Mr. D. Raja is currently visiting China. The delegation held discussions with the Chinese Communist Party leaders in Beijing. Mr. Raja met Politburo and Secretariat member Mr. Wei Jiansheng. The CPI leader explained to him the

Indian left parties stand on economic reforms and Pakistan's attempt to internationalize the Kashmir issue.

Indian Business Delegation To Visit 'Next Month'

(Xinhua) (1994 Beijing, XINHUA) (in English) (14)
(MT) (Sep 14)

Text: New Delhi, September 14 (XINHUA) As a high-level Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) delegation will visit China next month.

This was announced today by CII President S.K. Bhargava (name as received) as he spoke at a meeting organized in connection with the visit of the Chinese delegation led by Shanghai Vice-Mayor Xu Kuangshu.

The coming visit, which closely follows a five-day visit to China by the confederation in June this year, will focus on specific issues for business cooperation.

The earlier mission had looked at the possibilities of developing trade, business and investment cooperation between the two countries, the CII president said.

Speaking at the meeting, Xu suggested direct trade links between China and India other than through third parties such as Hong Kong.

India could supply raw material such as iron ore and coal to developing Chinese industries, he said.

Vice President Habibis Leaves Beijing for Tehran

(Xinhua) (1994 Tehran, IRNA) (in English) (14)
(MT) (Sep 14)

Text: Beijing, Aug. 13 (IRNA—Tehran) First Vice President Hasan Habibis left Beijing for Tehran Wednesday and was seen off by Chinese Premier Li Peng at the airport.

During his three-day visit Habibis held talks with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and Speaker of People's Congress Qian Qunli.

Iran Minister of Culture Raza Aghazadeh and Commerce Minister Vahid Ali Eshaghi as well as a number of political and economic officials accompanied Habibis to Beijing.

West Europe

Russian Withdrawal From Berlin Marks End of Era

(Xinhua) (1994 Beijing, XINHUA) (in English) (14)
(MT) (Sep 14)

By Xu Zhiyuan

Text: Bonn, September 14 (XINHUA) As Germany's half a century as an occupied country officially ended on September 14 when Russia held a farewell ceremony in Berlin to mark the withdrawal of the last of its 400,000 troops stationed there.

Military units from the United States, Britain and France are scheduled to hold a farewell ceremony in Berlin on September 8 to mark the end of their presence in Germany, but some troops will remain to form part of a NATO force.

The withdrawal of the Russian troops concludes an important chapter in post-war European history.

World War II, that began officially on September 1, 1939 when Hitler's Germans invaded Poland, brought untold suffering to the people of Europe and the rest of the world. Altogether more than 40 million people died in the war with the former Soviet Union making the greatest sacrifice of some 28 million lives.

In the past 55 years, Europe has experienced an all-out hot war, a cold war, turbulence, conflict and great upheavals. Although the hot war and Cold War are now history, the turbulence and conflict continue.

In 1945, following Germany's surrender, the former Soviet Union and the Western allies agreed to divide Berlin, then Germany's capital city, as well as the rest of Germany, into four areas of occupation, to be governed by the military authorities of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France.

This occupation brought about a long period of impotence and division for Germany.

The anti-rain alliance, however, crumbled in the early post-war years and Germany split into two parts, one dominated by the Soviet Union, the other by the Western powers. Subsequently the United States formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), of which West Germany became a member to "check" the Soviet Union.

East Germany joined the Moscow-led Warsaw Pact military alliance and became an outpost of the Eastern Bloc in its confrontation with the West. Thus, Germany lay across the front line of the East-West confrontation that became the Cold War.

The year 1989 was a turning point for Germany, as it was also for Europe as a whole. The fall of the Berlin Wall in that year, and subsequently the reunification of the two Germans, the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the break-up of the Soviet Union, all contributed to enhancing Germany's power in Europe in the new historical era.

The rise of the unified Germany has altered the balance of power in Europe, with the importance of Britain and France—two of the victorious nations in World War II—declining.

The United States, the only superpower in the world today, has begun to regard Germany as a "leadership partner" and has called on it to exercise a leadership role in world politics. This means that the United States is

fully aware of the power of the new Germany and wants more cooperation from Germany on the world political stage.

The unified Germany is currently developing from a world-class economic power into a world-class political power. As Europe's richest and most populous nation, Germany has been playing an increasingly important role in international political and economic affairs. This has included serving as a bridge between eastern and western Europe, joining UN Peace-keeping missions and applying for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

One historical period in Europe is now drawing to an end, but the lessons left by that period still need to be studied closely in the future.

Beijing Mayor on Cooperation With Swiss Companies

0500109/062094 Beijing XINHUA in English 111
GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)—Beijing is willing to strengthen co-operation with Swiss companies in the pharmaceuticals and chemicals industries.

Beijing Mayor Li Qiyuan said this to Dr. Alex Kravet, chairman and managing director of the Ciba-Geigy Co. Ltd of Switzerland, here today.

The number of joint ventures established by Beijing and Switzerland has reached 15, with the Beijing Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd as the biggest.

With a total investment of 21 million U.S. dollars, the joint venture has already started operation.

The mayor praised Kravet as a "far-sighted entrepreneur" and said that the field for co-operation is vast as China is one of the world's leading consumers of pharmaceuticals and chemical fertilizers.

The Ciba-geigy Company is known as a leading international manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, chemical products and pesticides. It has set up more than a dozen joint ventures in Beijing, Shanghai and Qingdao cities and Jiangsu Province since 1979, with the total investment totting 192 million U.S. dollars.

Kravet said that he was satisfied with his partners in Beijing and that he is willing to expand his business in the Chinese capital.

The annual bilateral trade volume between Beijing and Switzerland is around 18 million U.S. dollars worth.

Official Hopes New UK Ambassador Will Improve Relations

0500109/062094 Hong Kong RTHK Radio Four in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 94

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Jiang Enfa has expressed the hope that the arrival of the new British ambassador to China, Len Applebyard, on Thursday next

week will improve relations between Beijing and London but he said this would depend mainly on the attitude and actions of the British. He added that he would offer Mr Applewood what he called essential and normal assistance in the face of relatively poor Sino-British relations.

A protocol officer at the Foreign Ministry also said Sino-British relations could not affect the work of the ambassador and the ambassador would arrange for him to meet President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, and other cabinet members at some point this

Political & Social

Li Lanqing on Continuing Antismuggling Work

(260/29606/9404 Beijing: XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1994) (JMT) Sep 94

By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Pi Shao (4122 2687 9030) and XINHUA reporters Jiang Jun (1203 9511) and Zhang Chaoxiang (1728 2600 4382)

Text: Guangzhou. Sep (XINHUA) — A conference on cracking down on smuggling in some provinces, municipalities, and regions ended in Guangzhou yesterday. Li Lanqing, vice premier of the State Council and head of the National Leading Group for Cracking Down on Smuggling, pointed out at the conference: An antismuggling struggle has been vigorously carried out in various parts of the country over the past year, scoring remarkable achievements. However, the current situation in the antismuggling struggle does not allow us to be sanguine about it. We must wage this struggle in depth and persistently.

This conference was convened according to a decision of the fourth meeting of the National Leading Group for Cracking Down on Smuggling. State Council Deputy Secretary General He Chuanlin presided over the conference, and General Li Xiang, Administration Director (Jian Guan) made a report at the conference. Attending the conference were leading comrades in charge of this work from the people's government of 22 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities along the coast, border responsible comrades from various antismuggling departments, and representatives from departments of the party's central committee and the State Council, as well as from army units and militia units.

Since August 1993, various localities and departments across the country have effectively checked rampant smuggling by continuously implementing the guidelines of a national antismuggling conference convened by the party's central committee and the State Council last year. By June of this year, 4,831 smuggling cases had been investigated and cracked in 22 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions along the coast or border. As a result, planned targets have been basically fulfilled, and tremendous achievements have been scored in the antismuggling struggle.

Li Lanqing said: As an important aspect of the anticorruption effort, cracking down on smuggling was a prelude to the new round of anticorruption struggle which started last year. In the past year, we have acted according to the strategic anticorruption plan of the party's central committee and the State Council, resolutely implemented the instructions of General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng in this regard, and taken joint actions against smuggling according to the arrangements made by a national conference on cracking

down on smuggling, thus making remarkable achievements. However, as long as there are international trade and price differences, smuggling will not cease. So the struggle between smugglers and those fighting them will be a long-term one, and we must wage an unremitting struggle against smuggling. The current situation in this struggle still remains very grim. If we should slightly relax our efforts, smuggling may become rampant again. This is why we must not relax our vigilance and must wage an unremitting struggle against smuggling.

Li Lanqing emphatically pointed out: The key to unremittingly waging the antismuggling struggle lies in party and government leaders at various levels, and the key to their doing so lies in their understanding of this struggle. Everyone should fully understand the serious harm smuggling activities have caused to the country and the nation. Not a single country in the world has ever brought about economic prosperity by engaging in smuggling. We can also come to the same conclusion by making only a brief review of the history of reform, opening up, and economic development in our own localities. Smuggling is not only a grave economic crime, but a major political problem as well, which has a bearing on social stability and the consolidation of state power. If we allow smuggling activities to spread unchecked, we would be actually destroying our own "great wall." This is not alarmist talk at all. Proceeding from a high political plane and the interests of the state, leaders at all levels should fully understand the urgency and protracted nature of the antismuggling struggle; they should continue to effectively solve deep-seated problems ideologically and in understanding and prevent such extremely serious crimes as "getting out through smuggling" from reappearing. The idea that we can relax our efforts a little after the upsurge of the antismuggling struggle is not good at all. Leaders at various levels should institute an antismuggling responsibility system and continue to strengthen their leadership over the efforts to crack down on smuggling activities. They should vigorously support such law enforcement departments as customs, public security, border defense, and industrial and commercial administration departments in cracking down on smuggling activities according to law. Law enforcement departments should continuously strengthen their personnel, improve their quality, and strictly implement policy according to law; they must not be halfhearted.

Li Lanqing called on all localities to continue to take joint actions and organize special struggles to pay close attention to the investigation and handling of major or serious smuggling cases, and to wage the antismuggling struggle in connection with the anticorruption struggle. In places where smuggling activities are serious, we should wage the antismuggling struggle to make a breakthrough in the anticorruption struggle. We must be determined to thoroughly investigate major smuggling cases and punish those involved according to law, and we must not tolerate smugglers. We must take resolute

measures to sternly punish according to law those criminals involved in serious cases in which they resorted to smuggling personnel with violence. It is necessary to crack down on smuggling activities in an all-round way, do a good job of prevention and management, and continue to arrest smugglers at sea, stop smuggling activities at ports, investigate smuggling cases on land, manage the market, and sternly punish smugglers. We should take effective comprehensive measures against smuggling activities. We must make full use of mass media and various educational forms to publicize laws among the broad masses of people and educate them to understand and abide by the laws. Efforts should be made to vigorously publicize and report on actions at all levels of activities cracking down on smuggling. Various departments, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities should strengthen their cooperation, coordinate their actions, take comprehensive measures against smuggling activities, investigate smuggling cases, prevent smuggling activities, keep the initiative in hand during the struggle, and win a fresh victory in the anti-smuggling struggle.

Wen Jianxing Addresses Anticorruption Meeting

1480-1900/1994 Beijing XINHUA (Domestic Service) in Chinese 1994-08-17 Aug 14

[By RENMIN RIBAO] reporter Chen Wenwei (115 4850 3251), Central People's Radio reporter Li Wenxiang (262) (429 4382), and XINHUA reporter Jia Fensong (4328) (46 05164)]

1994 Beijing 17 Aug (XINHUA) At a work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Supervision that closed on 16 August, Wen Jianxing, member of the CPC Central Committee, Political Bureau, and Secretariat and secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, emphatically pointed out: Over the next four months, discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels should step up their efforts to handle cases, focus on investigating and concluding a number of major law- and discipline-violation cases, strengthen supervision and coordination work, truthfully carry out all anticorruption measures, and be resolved in achieving the planned anticorruption targets set for this year.

The work conference held in Beijing from 13 to 16 August was the first of its kind held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Supervision Ministry since the two organs were merged. The main topic of the conference was to sum up work experience since the merger, to study ways of speeding reforms and to build up discipline inspection and supervision organs in the new situation, to further perform the functions of discipline inspection and supervision, to carry out the anticorruption struggle in an in-depth and more effective manner, and to better serve the general task of reform, development, and maintaining stability.

In his speech, Wen Jianxing pointed out: Since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection

Commission, the majority of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and ministries and commissions of the central government have placed importance on the anticorruption struggle and have earnestly carried out the central authorities' anticorruption measures for the new future. As a result, the anticorruption struggle has continued to develop in a healthy manner, and new progress in varying degrees have been achieved on the basis of our work last year. Over the next four months, discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels should test out and focus their efforts on investigating a number of influential law- and discipline-violation cases that involve leading cadres, and strive to conclude these cases by the end of this year. Decisive measures should be taken to change the passive attitudes of those organs and departments that have not addressed persistent cases. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Supervision Ministry, and other concerned departments should organize personnel to assist in directly investigating those localities and units that have serious problems or about which the masses have strongly complained. In this spirit, all localities and units should also see to it that their subordinate units make serious efforts to investigate cases. Special investigation groups should be dispatched to see if leading cadres have honestly performed their duties, practiced self-discipline, and devoted efforts to correcting unhealthy practices in various trades, such as problems concerning law, houses, and parts, and government organs using enterprises' funds and materials without making compensation.

While discussing the need to better perform the functions of discipline inspection and supervision, Wen Jianxing said: We should try to understand the basic tenets of discipline inspection and administrative supervision work, and make full use of their strengths to form a unified supervisory force within the party and government. Discipline inspection and supervision organs should adapt to the new situation, apply themselves to reforming and building themselves, and strive to raise discipline inspection and supervision work to a new level.

State Counsellor Li Guoxian attended and spoke at the conference. He said: Since last year, discipline inspection and supervision organs at all levels have successfully accomplished all work related to the merger of the two branches, while assuring development in their routine work. The merger has formed a resultant force, which has improved the overall efficiency of party-government supervision. Practice over the last year also shows that the party's Central Committee and State Council's decision to merge discipline inspection and supervision organs is correct, and that the merger has been successful. The new system is conducive to further strengthening the party's discipline inspection work and the government's administrative supervision work under the unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee and CPC committees at all levels. It is also conducive to strengthening the leadership of the State Council and

local governments at all levels over administrative supervision work. Li Jinchuan stressed that, in the new situation in which the country's reform continues to deepen and the pace of economic construction has quickened, governments at all levels should continue to strengthen their leadership over administrative supervision work and enable supervision organs to fully perform their functions.

On behalf of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Supervision Ministry, Cao Qingde, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and minister of supervision, delivered a work report at the conference.

The report pointed out: The party's central Committee and State Council place great importance on fully performing the functions of the party's discipline inspection organs and of administrative supervision organs. The merging of the discipline inspection and supervision organs is a major reform measure in the country's party-government supervision system. The advantages of the merger are evident, and the overall efficiency of party-government supervision has improved noticeably. Specific results are demonstrated in these facts: Leadership has been strengthened; discipline inspection and supervision forces have been consolidated and unified, and the overlapping of work has been reduced, which has improved work efficiency; improvement in the overall performance has deepened the anticorruption struggle.

The report stresses: Currently the anticorruption struggle is developing in depth; therefore, discipline inspection and supervision organs are facing a very heavy and arduous task. To meet the demands of the new situation and to comply with the party's central Committee and State Council's guidelines, discipline inspection and supervision work can only be strengthened, not weakened. We should fully realize that further strengthening of discipline inspection work and administrative supervision functions has an important effect on improving the party's style, promoting administrative honesty, effectively carrying out the anticorruption struggle, advancing economic development, promoting reform and opening up, and maintaining political stability.

The report points out: While ensuring that the anticorruption struggle is properly carried out, discipline inspection and supervision organs should step up their efforts to reform and build up themselves. On the one hand, they should strengthen the party's discipline inspection function; on the other hand, they should strengthen their administrative supervision function, regularize their work procedures, and refine their work mechanisms.

The conference was presided over by Huo Jueqin, deputy secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Those attending the conference included leading comrades of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Supervision Ministry, secretaries of the CPC discipline inspection committees, directors of

the supervision departments (bureaus), and vice chairmen of the supervision commissions of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, and heads of the discipline inspection groups and directors of the supervision bureaus of all ministries, commissions, and other central government organs.

Hu Jintao Urges Study of Deng Xiaoping Theory

(JH01020124794 Beijing JPHH:4 in English 1456
GMT / Sep 94)

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (Xinhua)—A senior Communist Party official today urged leaders at all levels to study Deng Xiaoping's theory more conscientiously.

Hu Jintao, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, stressed the importance of studying Deng's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics at the opening ceremony of the fall semester of the party school.

Currently what is most important is to learn Deng's theory, understand the theory of a socialist-market economy and gain knowledge of modern science and technology, said Hu, also president of the party school.

He said that leaders' energies should be devoted to having a good command of the scientific system of theory and forming a Marxist world outlook and methodology in order to guide new practice.

Efforts should be made to get a better understanding of the party's basic line on broadly correctly the relations of reform, development and stability, he said.

He said that close attention should be paid to strengthening and improving party construction and to giving full play to the party leadership.

He noted that theory should be linked with practice and party members should set strict demands on themselves.

Li Lanqing Cites 'Obvious' Progress in Anti-smuggling Work

(JH01020125094 Beijing JINH:4 in English 1421
GMT / Sep 94)

[Text] Guangzhou, September 1 (Xinhua)—China has made obvious achievements in its anti-smuggling campaign in the past year, and the campaign will continue for a long time to come, according to Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing.

Li, who is also in charge of the National Anti-smuggling Work Committee, made this remark at a special conference which closed here Wednesday (31 August).

The vice-premier urged officials from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and some departments of the central government present at the meeting to keep alert and carry the campaign to a higher stage.

The campaign, which started in August last year, has effectively curbed rampant smuggling. By June this year 8,831 smuggling cases had been solved in the 12 coastal provinces and municipalities, basically reaching the set target, according to the vice-premier.

However, he warned that the overall anti-smuggling situation is still serious.

"So long as international trade and price differences exist, smuggling will not cease," he said. "If we relax our vigilance even a little, smuggling will become rampant again."

In addition, he stressed that all local leaders must start from the viewpoint of the political situation (as reserved) and national overall interests, guard against such wrong ideas as "smuggling leads to prosperity."

"Smuggling is not only an economic criminal activity, it is also a major political problem," he warned. "Its elimination is of vital importance to the stability of society and the consolidation of state power. To let smuggling run rampant is self-destructive."

He demanded that local leaders establish a responsibility system in carrying out the campaign and take actions to boost coordination.

Li Peng Calls For More Rapid Reform of Civil Service

CHU109152494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1414 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) — Premier Li Peng called on party committees and governments at all levels to devote more efforts to implementing the civil service system when he met central and local personnel officials here today.

More than 120 personnel officials shared experience and views at a conference held here yesterday.

The premier said that the implementation of the civil service system is an important part of China's political reform in the course of building a socialist market economy, and the conference had surely instilled more momentum into this sector.

Li pointed out that China is building a socialist civil service system with Chinese characteristics, and the system must contribute to the nation's stability, reform and opening-up drive and the development of the economy and other undertakings.

He called on the officials to sum up and spread successful experience. The aim is to inject vitality in governments by employing civil servants who are more industrious, competent, efficient and honest.

Li stressed that the implementation must be carried out according to the relevant state regulations, and it must be

done together with the streamlining of government organs, so that more competent young people can be recruited as civil servants.

Deng Pufang Assists Athlete Injured in Tiananmen

HK0209050294 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English / Sep 94 p. 10

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] Deng Pufang, wheelchair-bound son of patriarch Deng Xiaoping, set conditions for the admission of a discus thrower who lost his legs in the Tiananmen Square crackdown to the Far East and South Pacific Handicapped Competition in Beijing, a rights group said.

In a statement yesterday, the U.S.-based Human Rights in China and Fang Zheng, who had both legs removed after he was crushed by a tank in 1989, was disqualified after Mr Deng, who is director-in-chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, intervened. The statement said Fang, who was the national handicapped discus-throwing champion, was first told by former national coach Yuan Weimin, who is now a vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, that he could not compete. It said Mr Yuan told Fang, who had been chosen earlier to represent China in the competition, that he was disqualified because he had lost his legs in the crackdown. But Fang was then approached by Mr Deng, who indicated that he would be allowed to compete if he guaranteed not to speak to foreign journalists, would not say he lost his legs during the crackdown and had no contact with people who were not related to sport during the competition.

The statement said Fang was still disqualified, even after he had accepted the conditions. It linked Fang's disqualification with the recent harassment of former student leader Wang Dan and brutal treatment of independent activist Qin Yongmin by labour reform officials, and said China had made little improvement in human rights, despite its latest pledge to resume dialogue on the subject with the United States. U.S. Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown quoted top Chinese leaders this week as saying Foreign Minister Qian Qichen would restart human rights talks with the U.S. this month.

FAZHI RIBAO Urges Stronger Legal Protection of News Media

HK0209111494 Beijing FAZHI RIBAO in Chinese in Chinese / Aug 94 p. 1

[Legal Forum] article by Yong Yuxian (2799-1878-2480) "Give Supervision by Public Opinion a Strong Backing"

[Text] In recent years, cases of news media and reporters being sued occur quite often, whereas cases of news

media and reporters using individual citizens, legal persons, or other organizations as rate. Is it that very few news media and reporters have ever had their right to cover news or their personal freedom infringed upon? (Obviously that is not the case. Indeed, we have heard about and seen many cases of reporters being persecuted and of their legitimate rights being violated while covering the news. However, reporters do not want to act as a plaintiff in initiating lawsuits. The reason for this is because they have no law to follow, as no existing laws have ever provided "definitions" for the right to cover news and exercise supervision by public opinion.

As everybody knows, in order to ensure the proper exercise of public rights, a country needs a strong and powerful supervisory mechanism which will check one power with another. Today, the establishment of and coordination between public rights and the right of supervision have become the basic content of political democratization and modernization in all countries. The supervisory mechanism, as a comprehensive system of entities with different statuses, performs such functions as supervision by the legislature, the judicial sector, political parties, the administration, the masses, and public opinion. The supervision exercised by these different entities has different features and functions, but they coordinate with one another and complement each other, thus forming an integral supervisory system. The failure or crippling of any one of these components may affect the overall effectiveness of the supervisory mechanism. The reason why supervision by public opinion can serve as an extremely important element of a country's supervisory mechanism is precisely because it has its roots in the rights and interests of the public, it reflects the population's demands through the mass media, and it is supported by the public democratic forces. With this unique strength, supervision by public opinion can exert tremendous pressure on public power (gong gong quan is 0361 0364 2938 0500), making it more effective than other forms of supervision. Supervision by public opinion is exercised through the news media and reporters. Therefore, the effectiveness of supervision by public opinion depends on whether the news media and reporters can give full play to their role. In order for reporters to perform their supervisory function, they need to conduct investigations to collect first-hand information, which is their sacred duty. We can say that the right of news coverage is the very soul of the profession of journalists, and this is the reason why reporters are called "kings without a crown." This right of news coverage will be rendered ineffective and will not be able to perform its due role if it is not protected by the law. For this reason, in many countries—on the United States, France, Japan, and Italy for example—legislation expressly protects the right of reporters to cover the news. (Of course, no protection is provided unilaterally—where there is protection, there will certainly be some regulation as well.

Our party has consistently attached importance to the role of the mass media as critics and the methods of

supervision by public opinion. Back in the early 1950's, the CPC central authorities adopted a decision to encourage criticism through newspapers and journals. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has experienced an unprecedented boom in journalism, and supervision by public opinion has been receiving more and more attention and has been constantly intensified. The report delivered at the 14th CPC National Congress expressly stated: "It is necessary to set store by the role of the mass media regarding supervision by public opinion and to gradually improve the supervisory mechanism." Recently, central leading comrades have repeatedly emphasized that it is necessary to attach importance to supervision by public opinion and to widely publicize major and important cases on trial. In fact, through long practice, the mass media's role regarding supervision by public opinion has already been proven a very effective means of supervision. The "China Product Quality Survey Series," the "China Environmental Protection Century Review Series," and the "Economic Returns Reports in Breadth and Depth Series" sponsored by newspapers in recent years sought to resolve some "persistent social anomalies" through the supervision of the mass media. Meanwhile, success in investigating and handling some major and important cases aimed the operation to fight corruption and promote honest government should be attributed to the mass media's active involvement. However, it is to be regretted that there is no strong legal protection for the exercise of supervision by public opinion in this country because of the lack of laws and regulations to safeguard supervision by public opinion and reporters' right to cover the news. Any reporter with a few years of experience realizes how difficult it is to criticize some social practices through newspaper reports. Very frequently, reporters requests to conduct interviews are refused, and reporters are discriminated against. What is more, reporters can be forced to turn in their rolls of undeveloped film, after which the film is exposed. Television station reporters' video cameras can be confiscated. Reporters who are gathering information to write reports criticizing some social practices can be persecuted, and, even more frequently, individuals who lodge complaints with newspapers can suffer retaliation. Furthermore, when a report is filed criticizing a certain phenomenon, the author may often be used, with one passage or another quoted from the report as evidence to charge the author with infringing upon the reputation of the party concerned. Because no laws on journalism are available at this stage, when the court tries this type of case, the only law to cite is the Civil Law, which hardly gives any consideration to the special characteristics of supervision by public opinion. All the facts quoted above demonstrate that safeguarding supervision by public opinion is an important and pressing task, including protecting the right of reporters to cover news and the right of the news media to report on and criticize social phenomena. Therefore, we hope that the relevant laws and regulations will be introduced soon so as to provide

standards to be followed by reporters and to give strong backing to the exercise of supervision by public opinion.

Ding Guangren on Problems in Publishing Industry

(FRENCH) 1994/09/16/194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524
(1M) 7 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—China's economic development and the improvement in living standards have led to bigger demands on the publishing industry.

Ding Guangren, member of both the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, told a national conference on publications yesterday that the general situation of the industry is positive, with marked progress achieved in recent years.

The achievements include the publications on Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and dissemination of scientific and cultural knowledge.

The legal system of the industry has improved and the state's management of the publications market has been strengthened, Ding said.

However, there are some problems in the industry which can not be neglected, he said, citing pornography, illegal publications and publications of poor quality.

The government needs to take effective measures to tackle these problems, Ding said.

He urged the officials attending the conference to pursue the party's basic line and make determined efforts to serve the reform, development and social stability, promote national culture, enhance cultural exchanges with the outside world and meet the spiritual and cultural requirements of the general public.

Publications administrations should concentrate on both promoting prosperity and strengthening management, he said.

He called on the industry to offer society more quality publications, especially on Deng's theories, patriotism, socialism, national culture, the socialist market economy, modern science and technology, and publications for children.

He said that to realize the prosperity of the industry, the administration departments should set their goals and take relevant measures.

Ding also called for a further crackdown on pornography and illegal publications, describing it as a long-term job which needs the coordinated efforts of various governmental departments.

Reforms needed in the industry include changing the management system, improving administration, developing the publications market further and strengthening the legal system, he said.

Shanghai Activist Zhu Qibing Arrested 'Early June'

(FRENCH) 1994/09/16/194 Hong Kong LIEN HO PAO in Chinese
7 Sep 94 p 10

[Dispatch by reporter Tseng Hui-yen (2542) (979) 36011] "Shanghai Intensifies Efforts To Suppress Prodemocracy Activists, Zhu Qibing Arrested in Early June"

[Text] New York, 11 Aug (LIEN HO PAO)—The Shanghai authorities on the mainland are still stepping up efforts to suppress human rights activists. After the arrests of the prodemocracy activists such as Dai Xuehong, Li Guotao, Yang Zhou, Rao Ge, and Yang Qitong in Shanghai in early May, Zhu Qibing (0719 3823 0343), a private entrepreneur and member of the "Human Rights Association," has also been arrested. Wang Fucheng, secretary general of the association, and Yao Zhenshang, a member of the association, are still being sought by the police.

On 24 June, Lin Maichen, a Shanghai prodemocracy activist, was escorted by the authorities from a place of detention directly to a U.S. airliner following the "Wang Juntao model," he told a reporter from this newspaper that the news about the arrest of Wang Fucheng was incorrect and that Wang narrowly escaped and is now hiding in a certain place on the mainland.

Lin Maichen pointed out that a number of Shanghai prodemocracy activists who have jointly signed the "14 principles" are now in a very dangerous situation. Zhu Qibing, 35, who works in the construction and installation trade, was arrested on 1 June but this news was not known to the outside world. Zhu Qibing took part in prodemocracy activities at the end of 1978 and in early 1979 joined "Sea Swallow," a people's group, therefore he was under threat from the police.

Water Pump Problems Cause Latest Daya Bay Shutdown

(FRENCH) 1994/09/16/194 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 7 Sep 94 p 1

[By Bruce Gellies]

[Text] The Daya Bay nuclear power plant was shut down again on Monday, and officials admit they do not know the reason. The latest shutdown has prompted the officials to consider relying more on back-up systems to maintain the supply of electricity from the showpiece plant.

In a statement last night, the Hong Kong partner in the joint venture, China Light and Power, said "higher than normal vibration levels" on water pumps on the conventional part of the reactor had triggered the shutdown. The statement was issued three days after the incident. When the reactor was shut down in July, no public announcement was made for six days. The incident did not have any safety significance, and was rated "zero or

beries—on the international nuclear event scale, the company said. Since the plant began operation in February, the Hong Kong Government has been immediately informed of all "abnormal events" even if they had no safety significance.

The reactor was scheduled to be back at full power today after maintenance work. It is the fourth time in six months that the unit one reactor has stopped operating because of unexpected problems. A rule of thumb of one shutdown a year is used by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to determine if a reactor is "stable," the body's chairman, Ivan Selin, said in Hong Kong in July. In the wake of the repeated failure of unit one at Daya Bay, officials were considering measures to avoid future shutdowns, the plant's technical adviser Jacques Pretti, said last night. "We need to solve the availability problem. For us it is not good to have these outages. They need to find a corrective solution to prevent this from occurring in the future." One possible solution was to rely more on back-up systems that could take over if the main systems failed, avoiding a complete shutdown, Pretti said. "Many things can trigger the main systems (to shut down)," he said. "We could adjust the backup systems to continue the work in some cases."

Pretti said it was normal to have more shutdowns at a plant in the first year of operation. He cited the figure of one closure every six weeks as "normal international experience." "We are not surprised by the number of shutdowns. I can assure you it is completely normal," he said.

Pretti said the cause of the latest closure was not known and may have resulted from a false signal. Problems with the same pumps had caused 40 per cent of automatic shutdowns at French nuclear power plants last year, he said.

'National Report' Said Prepared for Cairo ICPD Conference

1200/00000094 Hong Kong AFP in English 0416 1337
1 Sept 94

[By Giles Hewitt]

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 1 (AFP)—Some 10 years after China implemented its draconian "one-child" policy, population control remains a daunting task—ironically exacerbated by the social fallout of family planning successes.

While the "carrot and stick" premise on which the one-child policy is based has lowered fertility and birth rates, it has thrown up new problems—a marked growth in the aged population and a worrying imbalance in the sex ratio at birth—that are already reaping serious socio-economic consequences.

As a result, the government has begun to widen the scope of its population control programme, experts here say,

recognising that educational and social reform programmes provide the only long-term solution to the dilemma facing the world's most populous nation.

There is no way the government is going to abandon the so-called one-child policy for some time but we are seeing a definite shift towards integrating that policy with other programmes, such as poverty alleviation and raising women's incomes, said a Beijing-based UN official.

The controversial limits policy limits urban couples to one child, while rural couples are often allowed two children, or even three if they belong to certain minority groups.

Failure to comply carries a fine and other possible penalties, and the policy has been criticised internationally amid reports of involuntary sterilisations and women being forced to have late abortions.

While the Chinese authorities insist that coercive population control is illegal they have admitted that abuses exist, especially in rural areas.

China's population, officially estimated at 1.165 billion, witnesses an annual net increase of around 1.4 million—posing enormous problems for a country already struggling to support 22 percent of the world's population on just seven percent of the world's arable land.

In a national report to be submitted to the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next week, the Chinese government admits that while the fertility rate has been significantly reduced, growth remains as high as in the early 1970s. "This remains a serious constraint to the development of the national economy and the improvement of people's livelihood," the report says, citing intense pressures placed on the employment, housing, medical and health care sectors.

An already overtaxed social welfare system has been further strained by the fact that the decline in the national fertility rate from 5.81 children in 1972 to two by 1992 was accompanied by an equally dramatic acceleration in the ageing process of the country's population.

Government expenditure on support for the elderly, in the form of retirement pensions and medical care, has increased rapidly each year, with a direct bearing on the redistribution of national income, the report says.

Meanwhile, the Chinese preference for sons, coupled with the one-child policy, has seen the emergence of a major imbalance in the sex ratio of newborn children.

The results of a 1992 survey—that showed the national ratio had reached 118 boys born for every 100 girls—so shocked the authorities that they were not made public.

Reports suggest that female infanticide and the increasing use of ultrasound in rural areas to determine

the sex of a foetus—followed by an abortion if it is a girl—are major factors behind the imbalance, which is far higher than the average global ratio of 105 boys for 100 girls.

According to a report by the All-China Women's Federation, China will have a 50 million-strong "army of bachelors" by the year 2000 if the sex ratio continues to widen.

However, Beijing is fiercely defensive of its population control programme and both Premier Li Peng and Family Planning Minister Peng Peixun gave speeches this week, stressing China's "sovereign right" to choose any policy it sees fit.

A less aggressive defence was provided by Liu Baocheng, an official with the China Population Information and Research Centre.

"The one-child policy is not the best policy, but maybe it is a no-choice policy," Liu said.

Promulgation of Rules for Managing Medical Facilities

(RUC2094) 1994 Beijing XINHUA (Chinese) Service, 11/11/94
(Chinese 0800 GMT) 11 Sep 94

(By reporter Zou Peixun in '94) 1094-1460

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep. XINHUA 4.—The "Regulations on the Management of Medical Facilities," promulgated by the State Council's Decree No. 49, will officially take effect nationwide tomorrow.

A person in charge of the Public Health Ministry called the promulgation and enforcement of the regulations a major event in China's process of deepening reforms in the medical and health domains and establishing a sound legal system for medical and health care. It signals China's shift from the traditionally empirical management mode to a standardized, regularized, and legal footing in managing medical facilities. This will elevate China's general level of managing medical facilities to a new high.

Along with social and economic development in recent years, the rule's implementation of the principle of providing various forms of medical care at all social strata through various channels has somewhat redressed the imbalance in supply and demand in medical services. Some problems have also come to light, however. There is no legal basis for management in the absence of complete laws and regulations. The practice of "indiscriminate" providing medical care has become intractable, with quacks and witch doctors wangling their ways into society. This has not only wasted health resources but has also disrupted medical services and hurt patients' interests.

As a result of taking into account the present stage of development in China's medical and health care, summing up and carrying forward China's experience in

managing medical facilities, and drawing on new health management ideas and practices in foreign countries, the newly promulgated "Regulations on the Management of Medical Facilities" are more focused and more rigorous in overall management. They clearly specify the geographical distribution of China's medical facilities, screening and appraisal procedures for the establishment of such facilities, and the registration, operation, and supervision of such facilities. The regulations will play a positive role in gradually reversing the situation in which medical facilities in China are irrationally distributed, many departments are in charge of screening and approving applications for setting up medical facilities, medical facilities at various levels cannot fully perform their functions, and the system of transferring patients to other medical facilities is not well-developed.

It is reported that China now has more than 1 million medical facilities of various types and at various levels, including village and private clinics. From 1 September 1994 to 1 March 1995, all localities in China will register existing medical facilities of various types and at various levels and issue operating licenses in accordance with the regulations.

Military

Jiang Zemin Urges Militia, Reservist To Aid Reform

(RUC2094) 1994 Beijing XINHUA (English) 11/11/94
(GMT) 11 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 11. XINHUA 4.—Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission Jiang Zemin has urged all militia and reservists to make more contributions to the country's reform and opening to the outside world and its modernization.

Jiang, also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), made the call here today while meeting with delegates of the militia and reserve forces who are attending an ongoing conference.

He said that all local party committees, governments and military departments should do their work concerning the militia and reserve duty forces well and mobilize them to participate in the country's reform and opening to the outside world and its socialist modernization cause.

He noted that the militia is not only an important force in guarding the motherland and the unity of the country, it is also an important force in maintaining social stability and enhancing material and ideological construction.

The militia and the reserve forces should make their due contributions to guaranteeing the country's reform, development and stability and actively participate in social economic construction and help bring common prosperity to all nationalities in China, Jiang said.

Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission Liu Huaqing and members of the commission Zhang Wannan, Yu Yongbo and Fu Quanyou also met with the delegates today.

Economic & Agriculture

Jiang Zemin Addresses Land-Use Conference, Li Peng Present

OH0109150994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—A Chinese President Jiang Zemin today called for greater efforts to step up the protection of farmland resources throughout the country.

He also stressed the importance of implementing the national policy of "treasuring and making rational use of every inch of land" and taking all possible measures to protect cropland.

Meeting with delegates to a national conference on the reform of the land-use system, he said, "a huge population and limited farmland are the basic conditions in China."

Premier Li Peng was also present during the meeting with delegates from all over the country.

President Jiang said that the issue of agriculture is always a fundamental issue essential to the overall work of the Chinese Communist Party and the government.

Only by protecting farmland and ensuring the acreage sown to grain crops will it be possible to solve the problem of feeding the huge Chinese population, and to maintain social stability, he told the delegates.

Jiang, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, said that land must be subject to unified government management according to law.

"The management and use of land resources and the protection of cropland are vital to China's economic growth and the prosperity of the Chinese nation," he noted.

Jiang also called for continued efforts to deepen the reform of the land-use system and tighten government control over the land market.

"The establishment of a proper land market will promote the rational distribution of land resources and will help expand the socialist market economy in China," he said.

The president also called for work to standardize and systematize the management of land use.

Zhu Rongji Urges Improvements in Local Cotton Purchase

OH0109152594 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji has urged local governments to speed up

cotton purchase in every possible way so as to ensure effective control by the state over cotton supplies.

Zhu told a national conference on cotton yesterday that it is vital to tighten state management of the cotton market and cotton prices.

The focal point at present is the making of reasonable adjustments to cotton prices in order to encourage farmers to plant cotton and sell their products to the state, Zhu said.

It is equally important to establish a normal circulation order for the cotton market, and improve the quality control system and state cotton reserve system, he noted.

The reform of the cotton circulation system should be market-oriented and under macro-control by the state, Zhu said.

He stressed that under the current circumstances the cotton market and prices can not be liberalized during the reform of the cotton circulation system, otherwise the market order would be in chaos and the state would suffer heavily.

Zhu asked local governments to strictly carry out the policies of the central government and stop the so-called "cotton wars."

The State Council, China's highest governing body, will send inspection teams to major cotton-production areas to supervise cotton purchase and handle problems, Zhu said.

He also required local governments to work hard on preparations for next year's cotton production from now on, while still focusing on cotton purchase this year.

Li Lanqing Addresses Textile Meeting

OH0109011794 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1106 GMT 25 Aug 94

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Mo Xinsuan (5459 2450 0337) and XINHUA reporter Li Guangyu (2621 0342 5423)]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA)—At a national textile work conference on 25 August, Li Lanqing, vice premier of the State Council, emphasized that we should seize the opportunity to limit production and cut back on spend on spindle equipment, readjust the industry structure, carry out transformation and reform, raise the quality level, and promote fresh development of the textile industry.

Li Lanqing fully affirmed the great contributions made by the textile industry and expressed appreciation and greetings to the mass of workers who have been working diligently on the textile front for a long time. He said, "The textile industry has played an important role in improving people's livelihood and satisfying people's growing needs, it has accumulated tremendous capital for the state and effectively supported China's economic development and improved China's overall economic

strength, and it has earned a huge amount of foreign exchange. It is a foreign exchange-earning industry that cannot be replaced by other industries. The industry has trained off opportunities for a great number of workers and trained a major industrial force that is willing to endure pains to observe discipline, to contribute to the state, and to share the state's burdens and help the state overcome difficulties.

However, the textile industry has encountered some serious difficulties in recent years. Li Lanqing pointed out. The major difficulties and problems include generally low-quality equipment, irrational technical structure, a product mix that does not meet international market demand, enterprises' heavy burdens, capital shortages, rising costs and worsening economic efficiency.

In analyzing causes of the problems, Li Lanqing maintained. In terms of objectivity, it is because China's economy is in a stage of restructuring and changing operational mechanisms and the textile industry's raw material and scale of production are separated from the market. Additionally, more debts incurred from technical transformation and heavy historic burdens have added enterprises' difficulties. Subjectively, in the course of transforming from a planned economy to a socialist market economy, some enterprises' concepts, operations, and management methods are outdated and lack an awareness of competitiveness and hardship.

Li Lanqing emphasized. We should correctly recognize that difficulties in the textile industry are dynamic and temporary difficulties that are not longstanding. He said. The State Council attaches great importance to the readjustment and development of the textile industry. In the end of 1991, it proposed to resolve the problems in two steps: that is, rescue and treatment and recovery. In the beginning of 1994, the State Council adopted a number of emergency measures and has scored results in each stage after nearly one year's effort. Although there is a strain in raw material supply, a critical situation of possible long-term and large-scale production suspension in textile enterprises has been avoided thanks to efforts by various quarters. The textile enterprises have accelerated the changing of their concepts of business management and improved their competence to adapt to a market economy. Some small plants with outdated equipment have discontinued the production of their original commodities and shifted to producing another type of commodities. The mechanism of vertical integration of the latter has started working. Scaling back outdated spindle equipment and technical transformation reform have yielded positive results.

Speaking of readjustment, reform, and development of the textile industry, Li Lanqing said. We should rectify cotton distribution order and strengthen management and restructuring of the textile industry. Banks should render financial support to textile enterprises. He spoke of eight major problems.

First, textile enterprises should further change their ideas about business operations, set production targets based on sales, and strive to promote sales so as not to have additional stockpiles.

Second, we should continue to allow more enterprises producing yarn and cloth to experiment with exports by themselves, and key cities should compete in the international market. We should involve around such thinking to carry out readjustment reform of the textile industry to create a rational regional distribution and industrial structure.

Third, we should seize the present favorable opportunity to accelerate the restructuring of the industry and develop a numerical economy into an intensive, high processing, and high-value-added one.

Fourth, we should resolutely scale back and eliminate outdated spindle equipment, accelerate technical transformation to reduce the total number of spindles, and eliminate 10 million outdated spindles. To look scaling back spindles with technical transformation is a major measure in restructuring the textile industry. Various localities may reorganize enterprises that have difficulties, install advanced equipment in an enterprise, and let other enterprises shift to other industries. The issue of capital involved in shifting production to another type of commodity will be studied and resolved by the State Economic and Trade Commission, the People's Bank, and other relevant departments. The textile industry should continue to import foreign capital and develop joint-venture cooperation.

Fifth, we should strengthen management of the entire industry and improve enterprises' internal management. Results can be achieved only if existing production, restructuring, scaling back spindle equipment, and technical transformation are carried out throughout the entire industry. Textile enterprises across China, state-owned or collective, village and town, or individual, should be brought into the orbit of management over the industry.

Sixth, we should optimize the industrial structure and promote technical progress in the textile industry. While implementing special projects of the Eighth Five-Year Plan and the task of scaling back spindle equipment and technical transformation, we should focus on the printing and dyeing of textiles and after processing technical transformation. Intensify our efforts to support a number of key enterprises which perform well economically, have marketable products, and are competent in attracting foreign exchanges and influential in the industry so as to promote the development of the entire industry.

Seventh, we should study ways to resolve the problems of those enterprises incurring heavy debts whose products are marketable and profitable after transformation.

Eighth, the State Council has decided to make the textile industry a key industry in conducting experiments on

bankruptcy in the second half of the year. This is a positive measure to readjust structure and reduce the total quantity. This task is very complicated as it involves many quarters. Only small-scale experimentation can be conducted. We should carry out the task according to the state's relevant policies and should especially make proper arrangements for workers living standards.

Li Langping said, Textile workers have made great contributions to the state for many years. Currently, some enterprises have difficulties. The people's governments in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and the State Council's departments should continue to be concerned about and support the development of the textile industry, earnestly implement guidelines defined at this meeting, implement the set duties, and help the textile industry take the road of healthy development and benign circle, aim at the international market, raise product grades, and scale new heights.

Central Committee Issues Circular on Personnel Market

CHINA DAILY/1994 Beijing XINHUA (in English) 155
(GMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—The Organization Department of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee and the Ministry of Personnel have issued a circular calling for a speedy and healthy growth of China's personnel markets.

During the past few years, along with the reforms of the economic and personnel systems, China has seen a free flow of personnel and born personnel employment service agencies, the notice said.

However, the problem of a shortage of talented personnel and "stockpiled talent" still exists, and the fledgling markets still can not fully play their role in distributing personnel resources properly.

The general goal of nurturing personnel markets is that, with a better social service network and market adjustment, individuals will be able to choose their employers freely, and vice versa.

In the coming two to three years the state will work out some basic laws to promote the development of personnel markets in the country's larger cities, inter-regional personnel information networks will also be set up, the notice said.

By the year 2000 China will have established a nationwide personnel market system backed up by better relevant laws and services.

Circular on Labor Market Administration

CHINA DAILY/1994 Beijing XINHUA (Domestic Service in Chinese) 201 (GMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, 1 Sep (XINHUA)—The Organization Department under the CPC Central Committee and the

Ministry of Personnel recently issued a circular urging the strengthening of planning for labor force market construction, the acceleration of labor force market development, and the promotion of the healthy development of the labor force market.

It is learned that in recent years, with the deepening of economic and personnel system reform, exchanges of labor force characterized by a "two-way choice" are growing, the scope of market regulation continues to expand, and various labor force exchange organs at all levels have played a role in socialized services. However, judging from the overall situation, the labor force market is still in a primary stage of development. Labor force shortages and oversupply still co-exist, and labor force resources have not yet been fully utilized. The mechanisms under which labor force resources are allocated based on the market have not yet been established, thereby affecting the rational allocation of labor force resources and other production factors. Additionally, in the labor force market, market behaviors are not regulated sufficiently, the market intermediary organizations' functions still need to be perfected, and the governments lack the required means and measures to regulate and control the market. To resolve these problems, we must formulate a general plan for developing the labor force market and define guiding ideology and work targets.

In the circular, the Organization Department and the Ministry of Personnel pointed out, The labor force is a major factor in economic development. The rational allocation of labor force resources and giving full play to labor force resources are major issues in China's economic development. The cultivation and development of the labor force market is a major task in establishing a socialist market economy.

The circular pointed out, The general objectives of cultivating and developing the labor force market are: To let individuals have the right to choose jobs and let units have the right to choose employees, to realize market-regulated supply and demand, to perfect social service and social security, and to let the market play a fundamental role in allocating labor force resources under the state's macroeconomic regulation and control. The short-term objectives are: To formulate basic policies, laws, and regulations required in the operation of the labor force market in the next two or three years, to set up the labor force market sites, to establish and develop a regional labor force information network, to support the development of the specialized labor force market, and to establish the regional labor force market, to basically form a nationwide labor force market system with perfected functions, complete mechanisms, and supporting laws and regulations—a system under which immediate guidance and good service are offered—by the year 2000.

The Organization Department and the Ministry of Personnel urged the personnel departments of organizations

at all levels to enforce guidance in the labor force market construction, to strengthen management of the labor force market, to strengthen study and planning on the labor force market, to make overall arrangements for the development of the labor force market and decide on the steps needed to carry it out in line with local conditions, to give guidance by category, and to establish a complete labor force system step by step.

Customs Authorities Tighten Price Inspection

(HK) 94014494 Beijing ZHONGGUO JINWEN SHE
in English (21) GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (CNS)—Chinese customs is tightening price check and severely cracking down on irregularities such as tax evasion in order to guarantee normal order of foreign trade and tariff income.

According to a working meeting on customs tariff held here, customs in the country has checked more than 1,800 customs declaration cases in the former half of the year, evading overdue taxes of RMB 670 million renminbi.

Goods which were taxed overdue taxes are mainly computers and accessories, refrigerator compressors, tools sets, cameras and accessories, accessories of air conditioners and motor cars as well as steel products.

Bank Official on Free Conversion of Renminbi

(H) 940161194 Beijing XINHUA in English (15)
(MT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Shanghai, September 1 (XINHUA)—The long-term goal of China's foreign exchange system restructuring is to achieve free conversion of the renminbi, an official of the People's Bank of China said here today.

Kuang, deputy director of the International Department of the bank, made the remark at the three-day Fourth International Financial Symposium of the Asian Development Bank, which closed today.

China has already relaxed control over foreign exchange for payments involving trade and relevant activities, he said in a report entitled "new developments in China's foreign exchange system restructuring."

China will guide and regulate the entry and exit of the foreign exchange of the country's enterprises in way of industrial trade and monetary policies, so as to ensure a balanced international revenue and expenditure, he said.

He stressed that China's foreign exchange system should ensure the steady and rapid growth of the socialist market economy, and at the same time meet the demand arising from developing the country's foreign trade in accordance with the regulations of international economic organizations.

As to the new developments, the deputy director said that China is now carrying out floating and unified market exchange rates, and conditional commitments can be made so that enterprises can buy foreign exchange themselves on exchange markets instead of merely waiting for state allocation.

Meanwhile, China has halted the issuing of foreign exchange certificates to keep the value of the renminbi stable.

In addition, foreign-funded enterprises can easily get foreign exchange from foreign exchange swap centers and Chinese banks, he explained.

Beijing Promotes Management, Consulting Services

(H) 94016061194 Beijing XINHUA in English (15)
(GMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government will further promote the development of its fledgling management and consulting services.

Xue Baoyang, an official with the State Economic and Trade Commission, said that a regulation with regard to management and consulting services will be worked out by the end of this year. Related laws will be drafted.

Consulting personnel and organizations should pass national qualification assessment by the commission, said the official.

A consulting fund will be pooled to help enterprises with payment difficulties and to sponsor symposiums and training classes.

The newly emerging consulting businesses have made rapid progress in China. It is estimated that China has more than 9,200 qualified consulting personnel, who have passed the exam of the China enterprise management association. They have provided consulting services for 6,000 enterprises over the past 12 years.

Farmland Protection Ordinance To Take Effect 1 Oct

(HK) 94014694 Beijing ZHONGGUO JINWEN SHE
in English (21) GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (CNS)—China's "Basic Farmland Protection Ordinance" will be implemented on October 1, 1994, marking a new stage of legal management in China's farmland protection. It is said that among China's gross area of 9.6 million square kilometers, cultivated area accounts for 1.43 billion mu. China has a per capita land area of 1.34 mu, only one third of the world's average number, whereas its per capita cultivated area is 0.3 mu, only one quarter of the world's per capita number. Because of the factors like environmental pollution and soil erosion, the overall quality of farmland in China is still deteriorating.

According to statistics, up to 1993, 10 million hectares of cultivated land have encountered a certain degree of pollution, with the annual loss of grain reaching 1.2 billion kilograms. At the moment, of 74 million hectares of reserved land resources that can be developed, only 13.33 million hectares of land are suitable for cultivation. Following the rapid economic development and quicker progress of urbanization, non-agricultural developments have taken up a lot of farmland, leading to a continuous decrease of farmland, especially in those high-grade cultivated areas.

As stipulated by the "Basic Farmland Protection Ordinance," local governments should designate basic farmland protection zones, in which special protection measures should be taken. For instance, any project which occupies less than 13.33 hectares of first-rate basic farmland should be approved by provincial governments. Besides, non-agricultural developments that have taken up farmland should be levied with land tax. In addition, farmland users should protect and fertilize their land by applying fertilizer and pesticide rationally. Relevant departments of the governments should regularly inspect and supervise the situation of basic farmland protection.

Petroleum Company Testing International Market

OH0100172194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609
GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)—China United Petroleum Company, jointly established by the China National Petroleum and Natural Gas Corporation and the China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation in 1993, has successfully introduced China's oil exploration technologies into the international market, according to an INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS report.

China United Petroleum Company, the first national enterprise that integrates industry with foreign trade approved by the State Council, has cast its eyes on the retapping of overseas oil fields from the very beginning.

In 1993 it bought 98 old oil wells in east Texas together with a U.S. company for \$80,000 U.S. dollars. China's technologies and equipment have been employed to

restore the oil wells and some of them are expected to reproduce oil within this year.

"We intend to demonstrate China's oil tapping technologies through the method of overseas investment so as to attract more cooperation partners," officials of the company said.

Sources disclosed that investment in the field has expanded to Papua New Guinea and Indonesia and will be expanded to Mexico and Ecuador.

The company has also expanded its business in China rapidly. At present the company has five offshore oil tanker storage areas with a capacity of more than 100,000 tons, well-equipped maritime wharfs and several dozen gas stations. It handles an annual transport volume of 1.5 million tons.

The company conducts trade in crude and finished oil in a flexible manner including import, entrepot trade, refining, acting as an agent or selling through its own channels.

In 1993, the company ranked 19th of the top 500 import and export enterprises and ninth of the top 200 export enterprises in China.

Month-Long Fair of Domestic Products Opens

OH0100162094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540
GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—A month-long fair of popular domestic products opened in several parts of the country today.

The fair, co-sponsored by seven governmental organs, including the Ministry of Internal Trade, the State Economy and Trade Commission and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry, has 31 venues across the country, including 106 large and medium-sized cities.

Some 135 major department stores and shopping centers will take part in the activities of this grand fair. Goods worth a total of five billion yuan will be on sale during the period around the national day (October 1) and the mid-autumn festival (September 20).

East Region

Anhui Governor Addresses Provincial Price-Control

(JH01/0900/2094 Hubei: *China People's Radio Network in Mandarin* / (00) (MT) 01:24:04

[By station reporter Wang Li, from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government yesterday afternoon held a provincial teleconference on controlling price increases and making further arrangements to stabilize prices. Vice Governor Wang Yang presided over the meeting. Governor Fu Xinhou delivered an important speech.

Commodity prices have increased too sharply in recent months. In particular, the prices of four daily necessities—grain, edible oil, meat, and fresh vegetables—have risen steeply, having harmful effects on the healthy operation of the provincial economy.

The provincial government believes the present price increases are basically an abnormal phenomenon that defies the laws of economics. The entire province should act immediately and adopt resolute measures to lower price increases that are too steep.

In his speech, Fu Xinhou said, "The main causes of food price increases in our province, especially grain, edible oil, meat, and fresh vegetables, are not inadequate supplies but abnormal market pricing under incorrect predictions of market activity, and the effects of commodity prices in adjacent regions. In the whole, we have relatively abundant grain reserves at present. We have made better progress in procuring oil-bearing crops than last year; we basically have about the same number of live pigs as last year, and fresh vegetable supply in the cities has increased on a per capita basis. Our general capability to supply goods has not decreased. Therefore, the key to the solution of the present price problem lies in tightening market management, rectifying pricing order, clearing commodity circulation channels, and making effective arrangements for the allocation and transportation of supplies. The provincial government urged governments at all levels in the province to regard price stabilization as the main task in strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, and concentrate on vigorously carrying out this main task, so as to lower the price indices in this region by 1 to 3 percent from the present level before the end of September. Cities under the provincial government's jurisdiction should strive for even greater decreases."

Fu Xinhou said emphatically, "At present, we should focus on controlling the prices of four daily necessities—grain, edible oil, meat, and vegetables. The provincial government urged cities at and above the county level in the entire province to immediately put price ceilings on the four daily necessities of grain, edible oil, meat, and

vegetables, and carry out price-party control for suburban areas. All localities should adopt control methods in accordance with their market situations as soon as possible, promptly make plans to implement and promulgate them. State-owned and cooperative shops should take the lead in implementing party and government policies, truly function as a main conduit, and make contributions to stabilizing markets and prices."

Fu Xinhou said, "We should make a province-wide surprise move to rectify market prices, cracking down on such illegal practices as seeking exorbitant profits, manipulating markets, hoarding and speculating, and selling impure or imitation products to promptly stop the practice of rampant price increases. Principal responsible comrades of government at all levels should personally assume leadership, promptly solve problems as soon as they are discovered, and tighten market management and improve market services to make it convenient for vegetable farmers to sell their produce in cities. As required by the pricing situation, the provincial government will send out price-inspection groups to inspect, supervise, and assist areas with comparatively high price increases."

In his speech, Fu Xinhou asked all localities to continue focusing on grain production, procurement, allocation, and transportation, continue to emphasize the "vegetable basket" project, give detailed instructions, and make sure they collect the grain they should collect while ensuring peasants have sufficient grain rations. Before completing procurement tasks, all localities must continue to seal off grain procurement markets. We should tightly control grain allocation and transfer, and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions in earnest. We should further improve the "vegetable basket" project. Cities under the provincial government's jurisdiction, in particular, should set aside funds to stock up on goods in advance so as to ensure supplies for traditional festivals.

Lastly, Fu Xinhou said emphatically, "Governments at all levels must exercise stronger leadership over pricing-related work. They must do practical work to produce results, and strive to basically attain the annual price control objectives set early this year."

At the meeting, Wang Yang made specific demands on localities to implement the teleconference guidelines. "Liu Yongzhang, acting secretary general of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial departments attended the teleconference. Commissioners and mayors of prefectures and cities [words indistinct]."

Jiangsu Power Plant Joint Venture With U.S. Announced

(JH01/09154494 Beijing: *UNH* / (00) (English) (00) (MT) Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 15—The Wang Group of the United States has signed an agreement here

with the Power Industry Bureau of China's Jiangsu Province to build a 2,400-mw liquefied natural gas-fueled plant in Rudong, Jiangsu Province.

Liu Xiong, director of the International Co-operation Department of the Chinese Ministry of the Power Industry, said that his ministry encourages coastal areas to build liquefied natural gas-fueled plants.

"If the new plant to be built in Jiangsu Province proves to be a success, it should serve as a model for coastal areas in building such plants," he added.

The new plant will involve a total investment of 2.4 billion U.S. dollars, with the Wang group contributing 70 percent and the Chinese partner the rest.

Under the agreement, the U.S. partner will be responsible for purchasing natural gas from the global market.

The Wang group is already undertaking large-scale power projects in Shanghai and Henan, Heilongjiang and Zhejiang provinces.

The total investment in these projects is estimated at up to 10 billion U.S. dollars.

The Wang group projects under development will add 1,000 mw to 10,000 mw of power-generation capacity in China.

John Wang, chairman of the group, said that "the Wang Group and our Chinese partners believe this is the right time for combined cycle plants, and we are both going to devote time, money and resources to ensure that this project serves as a model power plant."

Agricultural Technology Zones Set Up in Shandong

(PRINCE/144594 Beijing XINHUA in English 07:10 GMT) (Sep 94)

[Text] (June, September) (XINHUA)—East China's Shandong Province has spent 62 million yuan (about 7.2 million U.S. dollars) on building ten agricultural high technology development zones, a provincial official said today.

Over the past two years, the official said, the province has "introduced over 100 new crop varieties in the zones and built 22 high-tech development projects."

The construction of such zones began in 1992 with the main purpose of introducing modern farming technology into the province from other parts of China as well as the rest of the world.

The province's Linyi city has imported more than 50 new varieties of melons, vegetables, flowers and fruit trees from such countries as the United States and Japan.

In another development zone in the province's Zibo city, an agricultural research center has been established to cultivate improved varieties of pollution-free vegetables and high-quality fruit trees.

Binzhou Radio Station Established in Shandong

(PRINCE/144594 Jinan Shandong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1:00 GMT) (Sep 94)

[Text] With the approval of the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television, the Binzhou People's Broadcast Station was established and began broadcasting on 1 September. It will broadcast 12.5 hours every day, most of its programs, chiefly news, social education, and literary and art programs, will be broadcast live to attract the participation of the audience and expand the propaganda effect.

Shanghai, U.S. Sign Electric Agreement

(PRINCE/144594 Shanghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2:00 GMT) (Sep 94)

[Report by station correspondent Xu Renjie from the "980 Morning News" program]

[Text] At the Sheraton Hua Ting Hotel, Shanghai on the afternoon of 31 August, GE Shanghai Electric Corp. (SEC) and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. (WEC) of the United States signed an agreement on the principles of a joint venture. It is the largest joint venture project of China's power-generation equipment manufacturers to date. The following is a transcribed report filed by station correspondent Xu Renjie.

[Begin recording] (Xu Renjie) Among those who participated in today's (31 August) agreement-signing ceremonies were Wu Bangguo, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee (SMPCC), Brown, secretary of the U.S. Commerce Department and Shanghai Vice Mayor Jiang Yiren. After SEC Chairman (Mr. Qipeng) and WEC Chairman (Michael Jordan) signed the agreement on joint venture principles on behalf of the SEC and the WEC, the audience at the meeting place burst into applause once again, congratulating the signing ceremonies for the largest joint venture in China involving power-generation equipment manufacturing. In his speech, Brown, U.S. secretary of commerce, said that he had a very busy schedule on his Shanghai itinerary today, that he participated in agreement-signing ceremonies for three projects in the morning, that he specially participated in the agreement-signing ceremonies for the largest project involving China's power station sector in the afternoon, and that he was very pleased, Brown said.

[Brown, in English] I am delighted and obviously very very pleased to witness this historic signing of the joint venture between Westinghouse and the Shanghai Electric Corp. to manufacture power generation equipment for China and for other international markets. Westinghouse factories in the United States... [recording fades into the following Mandarin translation]

[Xu Renjie] Brown said: I am very pleased to participate in this historic agreement-signing ceremony. The joint

venture established by the U.S. WEC and the SEC will manufacture necessary power generation equipment for China and for other international markets. The WEC will manufacture the key parts for Shanghai's power generation equipment, thus enabling the SEC to immediately boost its production capacity by 10 percent. Above all, the project will become one of China's largest joint ventures.

Vice Mayor Jiang Yiren offered his heartfelt congratulations on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Government (SMG). In his speech, he said:

[Jiang Yiren] Today, the signing of the agreement on the principles for cooperation between the SEC and the WEC in their joint venture signifies that Shanghai's power station equipment manufacturing industry will further accelerate its advance with big strides toward the world level. It has significance for promoting Shanghai's industry to a new level, expediting its economic development and further opening its doors wider to the outside world. All ministries and commissions of the State Council, the SMP, and the SMG attach a high degree of importance to the project. SMP Secretary Wu Bangguo's participation in person in the agreement-signing ceremony today fully shows the importance attached to and support for the project. The Shanghai citizens and the SMG will further provide necessary support and assistance to ensure the smooth implementation of the project. (end recording)

Training on Managing Transnational Companies Opens

(PHS/CHS/944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1994)
(AMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Shanghai, September 1 XINHUA—A class on the management of transnational companies opened here today, with managers from over 60 big firms nationwide taking part.

This is part of the country's efforts to meet the urgent need of making the Chinese economy conform to international practices and expand its businesses overseas.

The class, set up at the Shanghai Institute of International Finance, was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation, the UN Trade and Development Conference and the China International Study Association for Cross-cultural Human Resources Development.

Experts from at home and abroad will be devoted to teach the students, who will study such courses as the development of transnational companies, related laws and regulations in other countries, international financial management and management of transnational companies.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation Lu Shanzai, former Mayor of Shanghai Wang

Daoshan and an official from the UN Trade and Development Conference attended today's opening ceremony.

Zhejiang Officials Comment on Appraisal Work

(PHS/CHS/5994 Hangzhou XINHUA in Chinese) 11 Aug 94

[Unattributed article] Addressing a Forum of the Provincial People's Congress on Appraisal Work, Li Zemin Stresses It Is Necessary To Strengthen Leadership and Carefully Organize To Guarantee Healthy Development of Appraisal Work. Wan Guoyuan Says We Must Use Appraisal As the Driving Force To Promote Government Work, and Xu Kenguan Calls For Doing a Good Job of Soliciting Feedback on Rectification and Correction, As Well As Their Successful Implementation.

[Text] Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee (ZPPC) and chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee (ZPPC SC), recently addressed a forum of the provincial people's congress on appraisal work. He pointed out: Appraising the report submitted by people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres on their work on a trial basis and having people's deputies appraise the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs will be conducive to enhancing cadres' consciousness of the legal system, public service, and the need to promote an undertaking, improving administrative and law-enforcement organs' work, stepping up the drive to build a clean and honest government, and improving the ability of people's congress deputies to participate in government and political affairs. Party committees at all levels must consciously strengthen leadership and people's congress standing committees at all levels must carefully organize and arrange to guarantee healthy development of the appraisal work conducted on a trial basis.

In recent years, as people's congresses at all levels in Zhejiang vigorously explored new ways of working under the new situation and under the leadership of party committees, a number of cities and counties (districts) appraised the report submitted by people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres on their work and organized people's deputies to appraise the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs. The ZPPC recently approved and relayed a report submitted by the ZPPC SC's leading party group on a decision to appraise the report submitted by provincial people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres on a trial basis and to organize people's deputies to appraise the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs. During the fourth quarter of this year, to continuously implement the guidelines of the ZPPC document and successfully conduct the appraisal work on a trial basis, the ZPPC SC held a provincial forum on appraisal work from 11 to 17 August. Persons in charge of the people's congress standing committees of all the cities and counties (districts) and persons in charge of all district people's congress work committees in Zhejiang participated

in the meeting. At the meeting, persons in charge of the party committees, people's congresses, and governments of Quzhou City, Ningbo City, Qingtian County, Xiangshan County, and Hangzhou City's Yaoheng and Xihu Districts, which had started the appraisal work ahead of other areas, exchanged their experiences and spoke of their understanding on how to successfully conduct the appraisal work on a trial basis.

Li Zhen delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: When conducting the people's congress appraisal work on a trial basis, we must be guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, adhere to the party's basic line, conscientiously implement the guidelines laid down by the 14th National Party Congress and the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress, and carry out the work by revolving our efforts around the overall situation of the whole party's work and the ZPPC's central task in compliance with the requirements for establishing a socialist market economic system, under the unified leadership of party committees, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant laws. Appraisal shall be focused on administrative and law-enforcement organs, enforcement of relevant laws, regulations, and the Constitution, their implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by people's congresses and their standing committees, their handling of the motions, opinions, and suggestions put forward by people's deputies, and people's congress standing committee-appointed cadres' job performance in building a clean and honest government.

He stressed we must conscientiously pay attention to observing the following four principles when conducting appraisal work on a trial basis. First, we must adhere to the principle of the party's leadership and its control over cadres. The entire process of appraisal work must be conducted under the unified leadership and plans of party committees at the same level. Party committees must treat people's congress appraisal work as an important matter and handle it accordingly, conscientiously study plans for carrying out appraisal work, and quickly understand the important situation and issues in the appraisal work. The appointment of cadres and their supervision by people's congress standing committees in accordance with the law conforms to the principle of the party's control over cadres. The recommendation of important cadres to the organs of state power by the local party committees and their appointment by people's congress standing committees in accordance with the law are an important method for fulfilling the party's control over cadres. The party exercises its leadership over state affairs through this method and, thereby, guarantees its ruling position organizationally. It is an important characteristic of socialist democracy in China. Therefore, we must firmly adhere to the principle of the party's control over cadres in conducting appraisal work. Second, we must seek truth from facts when conducting appraisal work in accordance with the law. Our inspection, survey, appraisal and conclusion must be based on facts; we

must persist in taking a realistic attitude, while fully affirming the achievements scored by departments and cadres to protect their enthusiasm; we must dare to make suggestions which are to the point, point out the orientation for them to follow, and enthusiastically offer help for rectification and correction. In particular, we must vigorously commend typical advanced collectives and individuals that have distinguished themselves in industriously performing their official duties, building a clean and honest government, and in strictly enforcing the law in a bid to encourage healthy trends and urge people to make progress. Third, we must strive for practical results and conscientiously implement the measures drawn up for rectification and correction. Party committees of the prefectures and cities which have conducted the appraisal work on a trial basis must proceed from the actual conditions of their localities when studying and deciding on their respective plans and major tasks for the appraisal work. So far, as most cities and counties are concerned, although it is improper for them to conduct the appraisal work on a trial basis over extended areas, they must carefully carry out the work in depth and in a down-to-earth manner, continuously sum up experiences, and gradually make improvements. Meanwhile, concerning the issues raised during appraisal, we must conscientiously do a good job of soliciting feedback on rectification and correction and supervising their implementation to prevent formalism and perfunctory enforcement. Fourth, we must do a good job of coordination and vigorously support the people's congress appraisal work. Party committees must conscientiously do a good job of coordinating with all departments concerned, attach importance to bringing into play the role of people's congresses and their standing committees, support them to fulfill their duties in accordance with the law, and successfully organize and carry out the appraisal work.

ZPPC Deputy Secretary and Governor Wan Xueyuan also delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: The appraisal of government departments' work by people's congresses provides supervision and an effective support for government work. Practice has proven that only by relying on the supervision of people's congresses and their standing committees and the support of the masses can we make smooth progress in carrying out government work and produce fruitful results. Governments and all relevant departments must conscientiously accept appraisal by people's congresses, truthfully give briefings on the comprehensive situation and their work, and listen to suggestions, criticisms, and opinions with an open mind. As a result of the appraisal work, we must achieve unity, reach a consensus on the orientation to be followed, and succeed in enhancing the vigor of all concerned through joint efforts. We must not be careless or perfunctory in conducting the appraisal work or strive for only results to the neglect of issues. We must spend time and effort on rectification and correction, conscientiously study improvement measures from criticisms, suggestions, and opinions, and implement them during

work in a down-to-earth manner. We must use appraisal as the driving force to continuously promote various government work.

Comrades attending the forum earnestly studied the ZPPC document and held conscientious and heated discussions on the appraisal work in conjunction with Li Zemin's and Wang Ruoshan's speeches and the briefings on experiences gained in this endeavor. ZPPC Vice Chairman Xu Xingquan delivered a brief concluding speech prior to the close of the forum. He said: Conducting appraisal on a trial basis is a work which has very important legal, policy, and ideological significance. The key to successfully conducting the work lies in conscientiously strengthening leadership and seeking unity of thinking. Our comrades in charge of people's congress work, in particular, must improve understanding of the importance and necessity of conducting the appraisal work and enhance consciousness of and enthusiasm for the work. We must understand that the appraisal work conforms to the principles and basic guidelines of the Constitution and organic and electoral laws for local peoples' congresses, that it has sufficient legal basis, that it is a lawful duty of people's congress standing committees, that it is included in people's congress standing committees' powers for supervision and personnel appointments and removals, and that it is a useful exploration for adhering to and perfecting the people's congress system, improving the level of supervision by people's congresses, and promoting development of a democratic legal system under the new situation.

Xu Xingquan stressed: It is necessary to have a correct understanding and grasp the guiding ideology of appraisal work and further define the appraisal work's major points—law enforcement and the building of a clean, honest government by administrative and law-enforcement organs and by appointed cadres—and purposes, namely, to strengthen legal supervision over the work of administrative and law-enforcement organs in a better way and to do a better job in fulfilling various tasks. People's congress standing committees of all cities and counties (districts) must conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the ZPPC document, carefully make arrangements and preparations, organize people's congress deputies and rely on them to successfully conduct in-depth and thorough investigation and study and to realistically conduct appraisal in accordance with the law and conscientiously pay attention to soliciting feedback on rectification and correction and implementing the guidelines in a bid to guarantee that the appraisal work is vigorously and safely conducted under the leadership of local party committees and in the light of their own actual conditions.

ZPPC Vice Chairmen Wang Qidong, Yang Bin, and Kong Xiangren, together with some ZPPC members, participated in the forum. Comrades in charge of the ZPPC General Office, the ZPPC Organization Department, the Zhejiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Zhejiang Provincial Supervision

Department, and the Zhejiang Provincial Government General Office were invited to attend the meeting.

Central-South Region

Vice Premier Li Lanqing Inspects Guangdong's Shenzhen

(DWI/09144094 Beijing UNH/4 in English 1429 GMT 2 Sep 94)

[Text] Beijing, September 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Lanqing today concluded his three-day inspection of south China's booming Shenzhen city.

After his visit to the Shenzhen customs post and Yantian port, and the Nansha Edible Oil Company, Li said that the central authorities will not change the basic policies for the Shenzhen special economic zone; neither should the role Shenzhen has played in the country's reform, opening up and socialist modernization drive be changed.

The vice-premier told the local leaders who accompanied him that Shenzhen has to seize the opportunities to step up its economic restructuring.

And efforts should be redoubled to develop high-tech industry with high added value and high quality, Li said.

He explained that labor-intensive industries should be shifted to the inland provinces and cities to promote the inland's economic development.

During his visit to the Shenzhen customs post, Li noted that Shenzhen should continue to explore and reform the management of its customs post.

Guangzhou Harbor Undergoes 'Massive' Expansion

(DWI/09065594 Beijing UNH/4 in English 0526 GMT 3 Sep 94)

[Text] Guangzhou, September 2 (XINHUA)—Guangzhou Harbor (China's third largest seaport) is undergoing massive expansion in a bid to build it into a large international marine transportation hub.

At present, the port is busy with the construction of four new berths which are expected to be in operation at the end of this year, and which will add 9.1 million tons in annual cargo handling capacity.

In South China's major seaport, Guangzhou Harbor handled 65 million tons of goods last year. The harbor spans over 400 km along the coastline with more than 700 berths, 34 of which are able to accommodate 10,000-ton (deadweight ton) ships.

To accelerate the upgrading of the seaport, the port authority plans to invest 750 million yuan in the five years starting from 1996 to dredge the mouth of the harbor.

Meanwhile, the port plans to build an entirely new port zone before the year 2005 along with the construction of some cargo docks and regional docks to raise the port's annual handling volume by another 40 percent.

Hubei Outlines Priority Foreign Investment Fields

(HR/1091)4404 Beijing UNH 4 in English (809)

(MT) Sep 94

[Text] Wuhan, September 1: (XINHUA)—Central China's Hubei Province has worked out preferential policies to encourage foreign investors to put money into four priority areas.

Yu Zhong, governor of the province, said at a recent provincial meeting on foreign economic and trade work that the act was aimed at directing foreign investment to areas that should be developed first.

More foreign investment will be welcome to the construction of basic facilities and basic industrial projects in the province, said the governor.

Foreign investors will also be encouraged to help upgrade existing large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, said Yu.

He declared that his province will prepare a group of enterprises with good economic efficiency for starting new businesses with foreign investors by way of joint investment, cooperation, leasing, or selling complete existing factories or some workshops.

The province will also make greater efforts to attract more foreign funds, especially World Bank loans, to develop its agricultural sector while redoubling its efforts to attract foreign money to the service sector.

Foreign investment will be introduced on a trial basis in some services and businesses concerning information, consulting, finance and insurance, said the governor, adding that the experiment can be carried on a larger scale after experience has been gained.

Hubei Province Expected To Reap 'Good' Cotton Harvest

(HR/1090)4404 Beijing UNH 4 in English (754)

(MT) Sep 94

[Text] Wuhan, September 1: (XINHUA)—Central China's Hubei Province is expected to reap a good harvest of cotton as the standing crops are growing well.

A survey by the provincial department of agriculture and animal husbandry shows that 70 percent of the cotton crops are a better shape than previous years.

As China's major cotton-producing province and one of the key textile industrial bases, Hubei produces an average 500 million kg of cotton, which makes the province a major cotton supplier for Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan, China's three important textile centers.

In 1993, the province's Gonggan, Jiangling and Jingzhen counties led China in per unit cotton output by producing 1,500 kg of cotton in one hectare of sown area.

To boost this year's production, the provincial government has recently set aside another one million yuan from its tight budget to support cotton production.

Provincial agricultural departments have also intensified pesticide control by providing timely information for local farmers. The provincial agricultural and animal husbandry department has sent expert groups to Xiangtan, Jingzhen and Xiangyang prefectures to provide technical guidance for local cotton farmers.

Southwest Region

Reportage on Third Forum on Work in Tibet

Seizing Work Opportunities

(HR/1090)4404 Lhasa UZANG RIRADI in Chinese
9 Aug 94 pp 1

[Editorial] "Seize the Opportunities To Accelerate Development—Third in a Series on Studying and Implementing the Guidelines of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet"

[Text] In his article "Accelerate Development in Tibet on the Basis of National Equality," Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated: In judging the Tibetan issue, "the key is how to make it beneficial to the people of Tibet and how to accelerate development in Tibet so that it will march ahead in China's four modernizations drive." This is the fundamental criterion for evaluating work performance in Tibet and the starting point for understanding problems in Tibet and the goal of a our work. The Third Forum on Work in Tibet expounded the significance of accelerating development in Tibet and drew up the guiding thought, strategic objective, work principles, and preferential policies for accelerating development, which will inspire people of all nationalities in Tibet to work hard in unity and to seize the opportunities to accelerate economic and social development in Tibet.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the autonomous regional party committee and government have adhered to the party's basic line united with and led people of all nationalities in the region to take economic development as the central task, deepen reform, and open the region wider to the outside world. As a result, productive forces have been emancipated and developed. The closed-door situation that lasted for many years has been totally broken. The natural economy and the supply-oriented economy which took shape under the planned economy have begun to change; the economy has freed itself from being stagnated; people's living conditions have improved markedly and the problem of adequate clothing and food for the majority of peasants and herdsmen has been basically solved. Outstanding achievements have been

made in economic and social development. However, restricted by social, economic, natural, and other factors and because of the gap formed in the long course of history, Tibet's economic development is relatively slow and the people's living standards are relatively low in comparison with other provinces and regions in the country. Some of the population in Tibet are still faced with the problem of having enough clothing, food, and energy, and transportation and other infrastructural facilities are far from adequate to meet the needs of social and economic development. We must have a sense of urgency and a sense of responsibility. With the Third Forum on Work in Tibet as the starting point, we should make use of many favorable conditions for doing our work in Tibet well, seize the opportunities to advance, enhance our enthusiasm, work hard in unity, and open up a new prospect for work in Tibet.

The forum has created a good opportunity for development in Tibet. The central authorities, attaching great importance to Tibet work and regarding this work as having great strategic importance, have carefully and methodically studied Tibetan issues to accelerate development in Tibet; the central authorities have set the guiding thought, work principles, and tasks; they have drawn up a series of preferential policies, clearly pointing out the orientation for accelerating development in Tibet; all of which are a great inspiration and encouragement to us. The forum decided that the whole country should support and aid Tibet and that such support and aid should go on unremittingly. The forum worked out a plan to divide the tasks of aiding Tibet in the days to come. It decided on 12 projects and aid measures geared to the needs of Tibet. Accepting these projects with pleasure, various provinces, cities, regions, and departments are actively making preparations to implement them. This demonstrates the strong backing from the motherland as a big family and the best favorable conditions for accelerating development in Tibet under the superior system of socialism. Our region has accumulated rich experience in reform, opening to the outside world, and economic construction and has tempered a contingent of cadres who have withstood tests, who are firm in their stand, and who have the tradition of working arduously. Tibet has people of all nationalities who long for the speedy transformation of backwardness and the building of a united, prosperous, and civilized new Tibet; throughout the region there is enthusiasm about accelerating reform, opening to the outside world, and advancing economic development. We should be good at recognizing opportunities, mastering opportunities, seizing opportunities, and using our ability to do our work well.

In seizing opportunities and accelerating development, the key is to integrate the central authorities' major policies with concrete conditions in Tibet. We should proceed from the overall interest of the nation and from the reality in Tibet. This is a basic principle for doing work well in Tibet. In accordance with the guiding thought and strategic objective on economic and social

development in Tibet set by the central authorities, we should work hard to achieve a 10-percent growth rate for our economy in the days to come. By the year 2000, our gross domestic product should grow substantially; it should be doubled on the basis of the 1983 figure; by then we should have basically achieved self-sufficiency in grain and basically completed the task of freeing people from poverty, enabling the majority of the people to lead a fairly comfortable life. By then there should be a big increase in our economic and social development. To realize this goal, we must steadily develop primary industry, develop secondary industry on the basis of selected priority, vigorously develop tertiary industry, and vigorously accelerate the construction of infrastructural facilities. We must accelerate the transformation from the natural economy to the market economy and from the supply-oriented economy to the business-like economy and enhance Tibet's strength, stability, and potential for economic development. We must accelerate the pace of reform and opening to the outside world and gradually establish a new system in order to provide a powerful motive force for economic development. For Tibet, like the rest of the country, the objective of reform of the economic structure is the establishment of a socialist market economic structure. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the commodity economy in our region is underdeveloped and taking other causes into consideration, we should do this in accordance with the principle of following a "order, advancing steadily" and step by step, and making appropriate adaptations.

To seize the opportunities to accelerate development, we must make good use of the special policies formulated by the central authorities for our region. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities held two forums on Tibet work, at which a series of special policies and flexible measures beneficial to Tibet's development were formulated, and they have played an important role in promoting the region's reform, its opening to the outside world, and its modernization construction.

The recent forum on Tibet work proposed: The old special policies and flexible measures drawn up by the central authorities for Tibet will be preserved if they are still operational; the state will adopt new preferential policies and special support measures to replace those policies and measures that are no longer effective or have to be changed due to changes in circumstances. The central authorities have formulated a series of preferential policies to cover finance and taxation, banking affairs, investment, foreign trade, social security, farming and animal husbandry, and enterprise reform. This embodies the general spirit in the form of "flexible preferential and special policies." We should conscientiously study these special policies to understand their value, fully recognize their important role in our region's reform, opening to the outside world, and modernization construction, emancipate our minds, make good use of the special policies in a creative way in light of reality, give play to the superiority and magic of policies, bring

into fully play the enthusiasm of cadres and the people, deepen reform, open wider to the outside world, and further emancipate and develop the productive forces in order to promote economic and social development.

To seize the opportunities to accelerate development, we must make good use of the favorable condition that the whole is supporting and aiding Tibet. In the interest of national economic and social development and in the interest of enhancing the inclusiveness of the Chinese nation, the central authorities have explicitly called on the nation to support and aid Tibet, adding that this work should be continued for a long time to come. We should combine the concern of the central authorities with the support from the whole nation and with Tibet's own efforts, combine the advantages derived from state preferential policies for Tibet with the advantages derived from Tibet's resources and the advantages derived from professional personnel, funds, technology, materials, and management expertise from the hinterland, consolidate, develop, and safeguard the unification of the motherland and the economic and social foundation for national unity, and set in motion the vitality and motive force for Tibet's self-development so as to gradually bring Tibet's economic and social development into a virtuous cycle. We should coordinate and cooperate closely with the hinterland to conscientiously carry out the 12 construction projects decided by the central authorities. We should learn from management expertise from the hinterland, accelerate personnel training, and conscientiously study technology in order to make these projects yield results to enhance Tibet's economic strength.

To seize the opportunities to accelerate development, people of all nationalities in our region must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. In the final analysis, we will have to rely on people of all nationalities in Tibet to solve the region's difficulties and problems and to bring about great rejuvenation in Tibet. We should conscientiously study and profoundly understand the guidelines of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet, unify our thinking, enhance our understanding, turn the concern of the central authorities and the nation's support into a strong spiritual motive force, enhance the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses for building a new Tibet, and further strengthen our devotion to our revolutionary cause and sense of responsibility in rejuvenating Tibet. We should carry forward the old Tibet spirit, continue to make explorations and innovations, and foster a pioneering spirit. Cadres at all levels should set an example, work creatively, and lead people of all nationalities to work hard and in a down-to-earth way. A new way will be found for our region's reform, development and stability and work in our region will advance to a new level.

Editorial Calls Forum 'Milestone'

CHINA DAILY (1994) China Daily (ZHUANG RIBAO) in Chinese
1 Aug 94

(Editorial) "New Milestone—Second in a Series in Studying and Implementing the Guidelines of the Third Forum on Work in Tibet"

[Text] The Third Forum on Tibet Work, convened by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, recognized the overall strategic importance of work in Tibet, studied work in Tibet in an all-round way, and worked out a set of important policy decisions on expediting Tibet's development and safeguarding social stability. It was an historically important meeting, which opened a new chapter in Tibet's history and constituted a new milestone in Tibet's development.

The central authorities have always shown concern for the people of Tibet and set great store by work in Tibet. In every important stage of history in Tibet's revolution and construction, they promptly made important policy decisions that propelled Tibet's society forward. More than 40 years ago, the central authorities called for the liberation of Tibet, and with the support of the people of Tibet, realized the peaceful liberation of Tibet and shattered various attempts by imperialists to split Tibet from China. In keeping with historical trends and the wishes of the people of Tibet, the central authorities quelled a rebellion and conducted reform to liberate 1 million serfs more than 40 years ago. Consequently, Tibet underwent earth-shaking changes as it shifted from the feudal serf system to the socialist system, making tremendous progress never seen in history. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have held two forums on work in Tibet and developed special policies and flexible measures that are favorable to Tibet's development, thus playing an important role in promoting Tibet's reform, opening up, and modernization.

The period from now until the turn of the century is crucial for Tibet's economic and social development. The central authorities are devoting even greater attention to work in Tibet and giving overall consideration to the question of Tibet's development and stability. Tibet's work occupies a place of strategic importance in all the tasks of the party and state. Accomplishing work in Tibet and strengthening unity between the Tibetans on the one hand and the Hans and other nationalities on the other hand are of great significance to strengthening the Chinese nation's great unity. Tibet's stability, development, and security (an affect national stability, development, and security). To stress and support work in Tibet is, in effect, to stress and support work in general. Expediting Tibet's development is not only an economic issue aimed at narrowing regional differences in development but is also a political issue of strategic implications for the general situation. Based on none other than this new understanding, the Third Forum on Work in Tibet summed up historical experiences in carrying out work in Tibet, fully affirmed Tibet's achievements, comprehensively and objectively analyzed the difficulties and problems currently facing Tibet, and worked out major policy decisions. It also specified the guiding principles and tasks for carrying out work in Tibet for sometime to come and formulated policies and measures on expediting Tibet's development and safeguarding social stability. The forum marked a new

historical stage of social and economic development in Tibet, as well as a new starting point for work in Tibet. The forum suggested that the key to expediting Tibet's development lies in seeking truth from facts through the adaptation of major central policies to Tibet's specific conditions and through the accommodation of both the national situation and Tibet's reality. This is a basic principle for accomplishing work in Tibet. The strategic goals of Tibet's social and economic development were determined in accordance with this principle. Tibet will maintain an economic growth rate of 10 percent or so as a optimum in economic structure and improves its economic efficiency. This growth rate is much higher than the average annual rate of 5 percent from 1981-91 but is also higher than the growth rate of 8-9 percent planned for the entire nation. At this rate, Tibet's total annual value of goods and services will have improved significantly by the year 2000 (doubling the 1993 figure). By then, Tibet will have basically achieved self-sufficiency in grain and completed poverty relief tasks. The majority of people will have become better off. The general level of economic and social development will have improved considerably. These are encouraging development goals. The forum decided to deepen reform and ensure a smooth convergence of the old and new systems. Tibet's goal in economic reform is the same as that of the rest of the country, namely, to build a socialist market economic system. This is a revolutionary change in Tibet's economic system from a planned economy to a market economy, implementing the principles of proceeding in an active, prudent, orderly, progressive and reasonable flexible manner, executing preferential policies and establishing and constantly improving the socialist market economic system in keeping with Tibet's reality will further liberate and expand the productive forces and quickly advance economic development.

The central authorities further laid down the principles, policies, and measures on the fight against splittism, thus giving it a powerful ideological weapon. They also deepened the understanding of the essence of the dalai lama's four-pointed activities. They further defined the nature and mission of the fight against splittism, as well as the tasks to be accomplished in this regard. They enhanced the confidence and strength of people of all nationalities in safeguarding the motherland's unity and opposing splittism, and inspired us to take effective measures to accomplish various tasks and to earnestly safeguard Tibet's long-term social stability.

By taking into account the general interests of national economic and social development and the need to enhance the Chinese nation's rallying power, the central authorities decided to enlist the entire nation in assisting Tibet and to urge people across the country to stand firmly behind Tibet in its quest for stability and development. Enlisting the entire nation in assisting Tibet's construction is a major policy on expediting Tibet's development. Such assistance will be provided over the long term. As a result, people of all nationalities throughout the region strongly feel the warmth of the

motherland and the superiornity of the socialist system. These major policy decisions drawn up by the central authorities mark a new milestone, correctly answer a host of new questions raised in Tibet's historical process, point the way to the future, fully reflect the strong desire of people of all nationalities in Tibet to overcome backwardness and achieve moderate prosperity along with the rest of the country, and outline the grand blueprint for Tibet's development during the new historical period. Also, they have opened up good prospects, created favorable conditions for Tibet's development and stability, and engendered a rare opportunity for expediting development. We must seize the opportunity arising from the forum to gain a clear understanding of the situation and to forge ahead. Guided by Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, we should carry out various tasks around "one center, two major events, and three guarantees." To ensure Tibet's full implementation of the CPC Central Committee's major policies, we should bring about a new situation by adopting new mental outlooks, new ways of thinking, and new attitudes. We should do a good job of building the party and improve the party's fighting capacity. We should steadfastly rely on people of all nationalities in Tibet, especially peasants, herdsmen, workers, and intellectuals. We should allow patriots of all nationalities in all circles to fully play their roles, mobilize all positive factors, unite all forces that can be united, closely integrate major central policies with Tibet's reality, display the old Tibetan spirit, foster a pioneering and innovative spirit, work in a down-to-earth manner, make arduous efforts, and scale new heights in carrying out work in Tibet. Given the central authorities' concern and attention, the support and assistance of people across the country, and the concerted efforts of people of all nationalities in Tibet, we firmly believe that a developed, progressive, and prosperous Tibet will perch on the top of the world in the not-so-distant future.

Norbu: Tibet To Improve Telecommunications

090209005294 Beijing UNH/4 in English 05/00
GMT 2 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 2: (XINH/4)—Tibet in Southwest China will continue its efforts in developing its telecommunications system to promote social and economic progress, said Gyatsen Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Government.

He said Tibet will work hard to boost its telecommunications capacity by 10 percent in the upcoming ten years so that 80 percent of the counties will join in the national automatic long-distance exchange network by the end of the century.

By now, Tibet has fulfilled its telecommunications development target for the Eighth Five-Year Plan Period (1990-1995) one year ahead of schedule.

However, he admitted Tibet still lags behind the rest of China in telecommunications, which has hindered its

economic development, adding that redoubled efforts would be made to accelerate infrastructure construction so as to approach national and international levels as soon as possible.

Gyatsenain Norbu Speech on Potala Palace

(JH01094) 7/1994 (Asia) *ALZANA RIBAO* in Chinese
17 Aug 94 pp.

Speech by Gyatsenain Norbu, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, at the celebration marking the completion of the Potala Palace renovation project on 8 August 1994.

Ten(s) comrades, guests, ladies and gentlemen:

The just concluded third discussion meeting on Tibet's work held by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has formulated principles and policies, goals, ideas, and various measures for Tibet's work in the new period. It was a very important meeting and will certainly play a historical role in promoting stability and development in this region. While people of various nationalities and all circles of the autonomous region have been greatly encouraged by the central meeting, we have again gathered in grand celebration activities to mark the completion of renovations to the Potala Palace. First, on behalf of the regional party committee, the regional government, and the Leading Group for the Renovation of the Potala Palace, I wish to express our warm welcome to members of the Leading Group for the Renovation of the Potala Palace led by Comrade Li Tierying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councillor, other leading comrades, and guests who have made a special trip to Tibet to take part in the celebration activities.

The Potala Palace was built in the seventh century. Being the largest ancient high building in Tibet today, it reflected the traditional Tibetan architectural form of stone and wooden structure. It also absorbed some palace style of Han nationalities and religious architectural features of India and Nepal. It was an architectural work with special characteristics, combining the cultures of Tibet, Han, and other nations. It was later expanded several times by successive Dalai Lamas and became an artistic treasure-house which shows the crystallization of wisdom of the Tibetan laboring people, the unity and cooperation of Tibetan and Han nationalities, and the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries. The cultural relics of the Potala Palace are not only priceless treasures but also historical testimonies to the changes in Tibetan society. Therefore, the Potala Palace is also a museum to show Tibet's history, culture, politics, religion, and architecture. As early as 1961 the State Council listed the Potala Palace as an important cultural relic for protection. (Due to lack of maintenance for many years, the wooden structures were corroded by vermin, its broken walls were cracked, the buildings were sinking, and wall paintings were seriously damaged. In order to assure the proper protection of the important

cultural relics, the state decided to renovate the Potala Palace. It has been nearly five years since the beginning of the renovation project on 11 October 1989. The total cost of repairing 111 items with an area of 34,000 square meters was 55 million yuan. It can be said that the complicated and arduous nature of the renovation project was unprecedented. Following renovation, the hidden dangers to the Potala Palace have been removed, and structural faults have also been corrected. The design and construction work were conducted in a meticulous manner and the quality of engineering work was praised by experts and people of various circles. The magnificent Potala Palace is now as firm and brilliant as when it was built. Now the renovation project is successfully completed, and we must first of all express our gratitude to the party Central Committee and the State Council for their high attention and special concern for the project. In the course of renovating the Potala Palace, party and state leaders, including Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Li Tierying, Pabhalha Geleg Namgyal, and Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, all paid good attention to this project and gave specific instructions on the construction work. In particular, since Comrade Li Tierying was appointed honorary head of the Leading Group for Renovating the Potala Palace, he personally inspected the construction site and played a leading role in making important decisions for construction work.

We wish to express our gratitude to concerned ministries, commissions and bureaus of the state for their vigorous support, and also to various fraternal provinces and municipalities which have provided material and technological assistance. In particular, the State Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Relics played a leading role in the renovation project as the responsible department, coordinated with various departments to implement the directives of the State Council, and worked hard to help with the design and construction to ensure the quality of the entire project.

We also wish to express our special gratitude to experts and technological personnel from various fraternal provinces and regions who worked at the construction site for many years despite the high altitude. They seriously conducted investigations, provided meticulous design, and made ~~valuable~~ contributions to the successful completion of the entire project. The general office for construction work was the organization administering daily work. In the course of the renovation project, all staff members of the office worked hard in allocating funds, preparing materials, and organizing and supervising the construction work. They made great contributions to the successful completion of the renovation project. Comrades of the Lhasa Ancient Art Construction Company demonstrated their high spirit of being the masters of the country and correctly implemented all repair plans. They performed deeds of valor in the construction battle. The successful completion of the renovation project for the Potala Palace has not only accumulated valuable experiences for the repair and

maintenance of cultural relics but also trained specialized people for this region. The principles and technologies used in the renovation project can be used in similar projects in the future. Meanwhile, we also wish to express our gratitude to people of various nationalities who have indirectly supported this project, and to people of nationality affairs and religious circles as well as international friends for their concern for understanding of, and support for this renovation project.

Since Tibet's peaceful liberation, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and state have taken seriously the work of protecting Tibet's cultural relics and historical sites. A tremendous amount of human and material resources were expended to maintain and protect a large number of cultural relics and historical sites, including Lhasa's Dazhuan, Asorhau, Sera, and Gandan monasteries, Nagare's Zhashilunbu Monastery, and Shannan's Nangyema Monastery. These facts provide strong evidence that the party and state's policies toward nationalities and religion have been consistent and correct beyond doubt. They fully reflect the importance attached by the party and state to protecting the nation's outstanding cultural heritage.

In the course of renovating the Potala Palace, many experts of Han nationalities came to Lhasa from all parts of the country. While passing on skills to local workers, they also learned from them with an open mind and showed great respect for their national traditions and religious customs. By consulting with each other and working closely, the experts and construction workers forged profound friendship and wrote a new chapter in national unity.

The Potala Palace, with its particular architectural style and special geographical location, has become an artistic treasure house in the roof of the world, and a tourist attraction for Chinese and foreign visitors. Its renovation will contribute greatly to increasing cultural exchanges in the world, enhancing outstanding national culture, and correctly publicizing and introducing Tibet to the world.

Fellow comrades and friends, the Potala Palace's renovation is not merely a project for maintaining cultural relics and historical sites; it is also an epitome of Tibet's prosperity and development under the new historical conditions. The in-depth development of reform and opening up is bringing profound changes to every aspect of our region's economic and social life. I hope people of all nationalities across the region will transform the concern of the party and state into a motive force in work, treasure the political situation of stability and unity, and work with one heart and one mind to dedicate themselves to the great construction cause of our socialist New Tibet. At the same time, I also hope cultural departments and workers will step up comprehensive study of the Potala Palace and strengthen its overall management to turn it into a world-class cultural legacy of mankind

comparable to the Great Wall and Egypt's pyramids, and a symbol of human civilization and progress.

In conclusion, I wish every leader and guest good health and good luck!

Government To Enhance Medicine in Tibet

ORU109092494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Lhasa, September (XINHUA)—The Central Government has decided to pool more resources to help enhance medicine in Tibet.

A special national meeting held recently here by the Ministry of Public Health called for public health departments across the country to be fully prepared to give long-term assistance to Tibet in personnel, management and materials.

A program worked out at the meeting gives priority to the personnel assistance to medical units at the autonomous regional, prefectural and city levels in Tibet.

The forms of assistance include organizing medical teams and professional lectures in Tibet and training Tibetan medical workers in medical colleges and hospitals.

Measures will be taken to ensure the fulfillment of the assistance program. They include assigning tasks and responsibilities to each locality and the assistance-providers and the recipients working out annual assistance plans together.

The ministry will help the public health departments of the autonomous region to improve the work of the coordination offices set up for implementing the program.

Yunnan Helps Preserve Cultures of Ethnic Minorities

ORU109085494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 1 Sep 94

[Text] Kunming, September (XINHUA)—Yad in their traditional garments. Youngsters from the Yi ethnic group turn up every day to practice their own ethnic songs and dances in the Quemu Garden on the western suburbs of Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, southwest China.

They are neither students of any art school nor members of a theatrical troupe. In fact they are workers of the Yunnan Ethnic Cultural Center. Under Professor Tian Fong, a noted composer from the Central Philharmonic Orchestra, the center sets itself the task of preserving and spreading unique ethnic cultures.

At the age of 60, Tian Fong has already achieved much in music and art. When he first came to Yunnan ten years ago, he was fascinated by the colorful cultural traditions of the 25 ethnic minorities living there.

He conducted detailed research and found that the cream of the different cultures developed over thousands of years is best manifested in the songs, dances and instrumental music pieces of different ethnic groups.

"I have toured most places in the province and found myself more and more in love with the splendid cultures created by the ethnic minorities," said he.

According to him, Yunnan has devoted a lot of efforts to the preservation of ethnic traditional cultures. But many people today, busy engaged in making money, show less concern towards their precious cultural heritages. "I fear these fine cultures may die out some day," he said.

"It lies in my duty to help better preserve cultural heritages and hand them down from generation to generation," he added.

Under the concern from people both at home and abroad, the Yunnan Culture Center was set up in February this year, and it was immediately known as the world's first "museum of living cultural towns."

Tan Fong selected 40 songsters from the 13 ethnic minorities and took them to Kunming City, and invited three folk artists to teach them the traditional cultural forms of their own ethnic group so that they may return and carry forward their own cultural legacy.

With bamboo flutes in hand, these songsters sang soft love songs from ancient times and dance to the drumbeats in energetic steps demonstrating courageous fights of their forefathers against the elements.

The cultural legacy of the 13 ethnic group is really an inexhaustible treasure house, Tan Fong noted.

The 13 ethnic group has more than 100 sets of dances originated from ancient times, including the cattlehide-drum dance discovered in Nankong County in the province several years ago. The dance describes the history of the 13 people from the very beginning.

"Only three old women could perform this dance when we discovered it. Just imagine if it was not found, it would have already vanished," said he proudly.

North Region

Beijing Holds Executive Meeting on Checking Price Hikes

SEOUL/Beijing, Beijing, 22 SEPTEMBER (RIA) - (Continued from page 44)

(By reporter Sun Yushan, [127] (16A, 472). "Regard Checking Overly Rapid Price Hikes as a Major Matter Affecting Reform, Development, and Overall Stability.")

(Text) At the 19th municipal government executive meeting held on 16 August, Mayor Li Qiyuan stressed governments at all levels and all departments, trades,

units, and localities should resolutely implement the spirit of the State Council circular, grasp the checking of overly rapid price hikes as a major affair that affects reform, development, and overall stability, and resolutely and rapidly implement the municipal measures for checking the overly rapid price hikes.

Since the beginning of this year, the economic situation of the entire municipality has been good, showing the development of production and an economic increase. Since July, owing to natural disasters and other reasons, the production and supply of hogs and vegetables have been greatly affected, a rebound in the price index has emerged, and the prices have risen up again, bringing certain influence to the lives of residents in cities and towns. Governments at all levels have paid great attention to this.

In his speech, Li Qiyuan said: The socialist market economy is not an economy free of control from the government. Governments at all levels have to shoulder the major responsibility of comprehensive regulation and control. If this, checking the overly rapid price hikes in the market is the core and priority of regulation and control. It has a bearing on the daily life of the masses of people, social stability, and the prestige of the party and the government, and is a major issue concerning support of the people. Governments at all levels and all departments, trades, units, and localities should grasp the checking of the overly rapid price hikes as a major affair that affects reform, development, and overall stability and consciously strengthen regulation and control over market prices. When the price issue is solved, it will provide good conditions for economic development and enhance the confidence of the masses of people in reform. Resolute efforts should be made to rapidly implement Beijing's various measures for checking the overly rapid price hikes, gradually strengthen supervision and inspection of market commodities, prices, resolutely investigate and strictly handle the units and individuals that violate price policies and discipline in line with law, resolutely expose the cases of those who ignore the overall situation, harm the interests of the masses, and force prices up to reap staggering profits, and handle them heavily and rapidly.

Li Qiyuan stressed: It is necessary to do a good job in price supervision work, clear the circulation sphere, and reduce intermediate links. Some vegetable peddlers have directly travelled to the fields to help peasants collect vegetables and delivered the vegetables directly to the market. Thus, the intermediate links are reduced and the prices are low. However, if some peddlers resell the vegetables at a profit through three or more links, the prices will become high. We should clear the circulation channels, broaden the sources of income, replenish the stocks, strengthen allocation and transport, coordination, and management, have rigid measures for "putting down" prices, and try by all possible means to check the trend of the overly rapid price hikes. The Far East and South Pacific sports meet, the Mid-Autumn Festival

and the National Day will come very soon. It is more necessary to firmly and practically grasp market supply and price management guarantee. Tianjin's market investigation and ample supply of commodities in the first place, guarantee the supply of moon cakes, meat, fruits, and vegetables, and make sure that the prices are reasonable. We should guarantee that the people can have meat of reliable quality. Set up checks to strictly manage pork quarantine and guarantee the quality of products through division of work and responsibility. By no means should we let pork from sick or dead hogs and meat with water enter the market. SO law enforcing departments should adopt strict means and attend to this aspect relentlessly. It is hoped that all sectors across the municipalities will make common efforts and grasp the major affair of checking overly rapid price hikes well.

Beijing Rural Enterprises Move Into World Market

(JRW101060) 1794 Beijing (XINH) 1. (English) 0208
(XMT) 17 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, September 17. (XINH) A—Rural enterprises in Beijing hope to earn as much as 800 million U.S. dollars in exports this year, local officials told a meeting to recruit technology investors for the enterprises.

Products of the rural enterprises have been sold in dozens of countries and regions worldwide. Overseas footholds, in the form of factories and representative offices, have been gained by some rural enterprises, the officials said.

Some 1,000 Sino-foreign joint ventures have also been set up in the suburbs of Beijing, with a total investment of 1.6 billion U.S. dollars.

The meeting was aimed at importing equipment for the enterprises through bidding, in accordance with international practices.

There are 70,000 rural enterprises in Beijing, with 1.61 million workers and total assets of 8.9 billion yuan.

They produce about half of the industrial output of the city.

Beijing Tightens Measures To Deal With Tabloids

(JRW101060) 1794 Beijing (XINH) 1. (Chinese) Service in
(Chinese) 1779 (XMT) 17 Sep 94

[Text] Beijing, 17 Aug. (XINH) A—More and more tabloids sold at vendors' stands in Beijing and in some large and medium-sized cities violate relevant regulations. The departments concerned will step up inspection of these small-sized newspapers before the National Day. Relevant state organs have issued a circular on banning various kinds of illegal publications. They will give severe warnings and disciplinary sanctions to units and individuals that violate regulations.

Relevant departments recently conducted a spot check of some tabloids sold at vendors' stands in Beijing. As the newspaper publication sector continues to boom, increased numbers of illegal tabloids are found in the streets. These departments found that some other circulation papers are published publicly, some papers go against their own principles and publish a large number of vulgar articles, some tabloids print other papers' articles without authorization, some people print paper-type advertisements, and some people make and sell copies of some popular pages of newspapers.

The Newspapers Administrative Department of the PRC, Press and Publications Administration and the Market Administrative Office and the Newspapers and Magazines Administrative Office of the Beijing Municipal Press and Publications Bureau jointly conducted the spot check of Beijing's book, newspaper, and periodical markets. They confiscated some illegal books as well.

According to these departments, Beijing and other localities will intensify efforts in this field on the eve of the 45th National Day.

Hebei's Semi-Annual Revenue Figures Noted

(XJ010906) 1794 Shouzhong (HEBEI) (REBAC) 1.
(Chinese) 16 Jul 94 p. 1

[Summary] In the first six months of this year, the new financial and tax systems were normally implemented in the province, and the province registered an increase in revenues. As of the end of June, the province's revenues reached 7.42 billion yuan (including 1.45 billion yuan of the central-level revenues) an increase of 13 percent over the corresponding period last year. Of this, the local-level revenues reached 3.97 billion yuan, accounting for 49.4 percent of the annual budgeted target and showing an increase of 11.2 percent over the same period last year.

Inner Mongolia Personnel Appointments

(XJ010906) 1794 Hohhot (NEIMEI) (REBAC) 1.
(Chinese) 16 Jul 94 p. 1

[Text] The name list of personnel appointments was adopted by the ninth standing committee meeting of the eighth Inner Mongolia Regional People's Congress on 17 July.

Zhou Haidi (0719 3189 1795) was appointed chairman of the Inner Mongolia Regional Economic and Trade Commission. Baoxindilishan (4101 1799 1795) (0500 3189) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Personnel Department. Xun Yongli (0580 3057 4395) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Construction Department. Li Guangshen (2621 0342 1620) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Geological and Mining Department. Wang Junbo (3769 0193 1768) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Light Textile Industrial Department. Yan Feng (0061 1496) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Water

Resources Department, Fu Shousheng (0265 1343 2973) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Agricultural Department; Wang Jiansang (3769 1367 4382) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Forestry Department; Yu Tiedu (0060 6993 1133) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Animal Husbandry Department; and Chang Wanfu (1603 8001 1381) was appointed director of the Inner Mongolia Regional Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Department.

Tianjin Holds Conference on Economic Work With Taiwan

SK010906/0994 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
0000 GMT / Sep 94

[Text] The municipal party committee and government held a conference on the economic work with Taiwan on 11 August to relay the guidelines of the State Council conference on the economic work with Taiwan and to arrange Tianjin's economic work with Taiwan.

Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Tianjin, attended the conference and gave an important speech. In his speech, he pointed out that over the past few years, party committees and governments at all levels in Tianjin had achieved positive results in their endeavor to conscientiously implement the basic principles of peaceful reunification and one country, two systems as put forward by the central authorities, lay emphasis on economic work, which was the focus, continuously add impetus to their work, and strive to develop the exchanges and cooperation in various fields between Tianjin and Taiwan.

Zhang Lichang said Tianjin's economic development has begun to rank among the localities with faster development in the country. It has been hard for us to create a good beginning this year, and to consolidate and continuously development the achievements is still harder. A very great difficulty is a lack of funds. It is evidently impossible to rely merely on our own economic strength to resolve this difficulty, and it is also unrealistic to rely totally on state support. The most important and most realistic way is to open wider to the outside world on a larger scope, at a higher level, and in a wider range of areas and to use the funds from in and outside the border as much as possible, including Taiwan capital. It is where Tianjin's hope for accelerating development lies and also an important part of the economic work with Taiwan.

Zhang Lichang emphasized: We should strive to improve the existing Taiwan-funded enterprises. Pertinent departments should make efforts to improve the service to these enterprises and adjust relevant policies to make Tianjin more attractive to Taiwan firms. The municipal Taiwan affairs office should fully develop their role in organization, guidance, management, and coordination and train a high-level contingent for the

economic work with Taiwan. We should achieve breakthroughs in key areas, pool the wisdom and efforts of the people, and make Tianjin's economic and trade cooperation with Taiwan rank among the best in the country.

Li Jianqun, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, chaired the conference and gave a speech at the end of the conference.

Corporate Tax Defaults Affect Tianjin's Revenues

SK010912/0994 *Tianjin People's Radio in Mandarin*
2300 GMT / 11 Aug 94

[Text] According to a reporter's dispatch from the municipal State Tax Bureau, since the beginning of this year the municipal problem of tax defaults by enterprises for various reasons has become more serious day after day. By the end of July, municipal tax defaults by enterprises increased 175 times from the beginning of the year. They are seriously affecting this year's fulfillment of the municipal tax revenue task, and are endangering the balance between revenues and spending in the municipal budget. In order to stop the rapid increase of tax defaults by enterprises, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the municipal tax revenue task, and in order to balance revenues and spending in the budget, the municipal State Tax Bureau will clear up in an overall way the problem of tax defaults by enterprises beginning from 1 September onwards.

Editorial on Anniversary of Deng's Tianjin Tour

SK010912/0994 *Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese*
71 Aug 94

[Editorial: "The Chief Architect's Great Hopes"]

[Text] Today is the eighth anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inspection tour of Tianjin. Eight years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping personally inspected Tianjin on 19-21 August, during which he fully affirmed Tianjin's achievements in reform and development, put forward Tianjin's advantages and potential for development, and placed ardent expectations on the entire party and people of Tianjin Municipality. The important statement made by Deng Xiaoping while he inspected Tianjin has been included in Volume 3 of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*. "The statement made by Deng Xiaoping while he inspected Tianjin" is the grand blueprint designed by the chief architect for developing Tianjin, and is a guideline for action to successfully carry out our work. On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's inspection of Tianjin, reviewing this statement deeply touched our hearts and greatly encourages us. It is of great significance to deeply implement the guidelines of the "statement" for accelerating Tianjin's reform, opening up, and modernization drive, as well as for creating further brilliant success in Tianjin.

Over the past eight years since comrade Deng Xiaoping's inspection of Tianjin, the municipal party committee

and government have persisted in regarding Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics as guidance, have conscientiously carried out the guidelines of the "statement," and have united with and led people across the municipality in ardently struggling with one heart and mind. As a result, the spring breeze of reform and opening up has blown stronger and stronger in the vast land of Tianjin, including Tanggu; every year economic construction has advanced with new strides; every year urban development has witnessed great achievements, the people's standard of living has improved noticeably, and the situation of unity and stability has been continuously consolidated and developed. What is more profound is that the spirit of the "statement" has struck root in the hearts of the people day by day; therefore, it has become the greatest common understanding of 9 million people in Tianjin Municipality to grasp this opportunity and concentrate efforts to accelerate the pace of Tianjin's reform, opening up, and modernization drive. Now the reform, opening up, and modernization drive in Tianjin has entered a new development period. In order to build Tianjin into a commercial and banking center, a comprehensive industrial base with advanced technology, and a large modern international port city open in all directions, in order to make it take the lead in basically realizing modernization, and in order to attain the goal of "integrating the municipality by making people rich or better off," we should unwaveringly stick to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory and the party's basic line, continuously deepen and implement the guidelines of the "statement," further emancipate the mind, raise ourselves for vigorous efforts to make the country prosperous, work hard in a down-to-earth manner, and strive to make the grand blueprint designed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping a beautiful reality for creating Tianjin's brilliant success once again.

To deeply carry out the guidelines of the "statement," we should persist in deepening reform. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "These people are still people, this land is still land, but efficiency will be raised as soon as we conduct reform." Reform is the motive force of development and a fundamental way out for solving the deep-seated contradictions of economic life. Presently, owing to reform having entered the period of tackling the most difficult problems for building a socialist market economy system, we should persist in integrating the work of carrying out package reform with making breakthroughs in key areas. Therefore, on the one hand we should conscientiously do a good job in organizing the implementation of the reform of the macroeconomic regulation and control system; on the other hand, we should devote major efforts to deepening enterprise reform, successfully carry out the reform of state-owned enterprises in particular, accelerate the transformation of enterprise management mechanisms, do a good job in

decreasing deficits and increasing profits, and raise economic efficiency. There will be great hope to invigorate Tianjin if we successfully carry out enterprise reform and raise economic efficiency.

In order to deeply implement the guidelines of the "statement," we should persist in expanding opening up in all directions. Speaking of Tianjin, opening up is the fundamental move to promote economic development. Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated: "We should implement the work of opening up to the outside world; if we don't carry it out, we cannot survive." Presently, the trend of opening up to the outside world in Tianjin Municipality is quite good, and Tianjin has become one of the hot spots for foreign businessmen to invest in China. We should give full play to our potential and advantages, continue to act in line with the demand of using foreign capital through various channels, in a broader sphere, and at a deeper layer and higher level, emphasize actual results, and achieve new breakthroughs in this aspect. We should further improve the investment environment and accelerate the pace of using foreign capital and advanced technology in order to transform old enterprises and build urban infrastructure facilities. To draw on the method of opening up and development used by the newly developed Pudong area in Shanghai, we should accelerate development in the newly developed coastal area, continuously expand internal opening up, open Tianjin up wide, and do a good job in rendering services in an effort to make positive contributions to realizing the acceleration of opening up and development in areas around Bohai Bay, which was put forward by the 14th National Party Congress.

In order to deeply carry out the guidelines of the "statement," we should give full play to our political advantages. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "With reform, modern scientific technology and our great attention to politics, our power will be much stronger." Paying attention to giving play to political advantages is one of the basic experiences in Tianjin's work. Under the new historical condition of developing a socialist market economy, we should always uphold and perfect the party's leadership, comprehensively strengthen the party's construction, and give full play to the fighting role of party organizations and the exemplary and vanguard role of party members. We should firmly establish the Marxist mass viewpoint, put the interests of the masses first, think about the masses, do everything for the masses, rely on the masses while carrying out our work, and seek benefits and do solid work for the masses with our utmost efforts. In line with the objective of nourishing people of a new socialist type with ideals, ethics, culture, and a sense of discipline, we should give impetus to the construction of a spiritual civilization, deepen the activities of "building a civilized city and being a civilized citizen" and strive to enhance the quality of ideology, morality, science, and culture of all people. We should devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work, developing fine traditions, summarizing fresh experiences, and exploring new

ways. No matter at what time and no matter what we do, we should pay attention to politics and give full play to the enthusiasm and creativity of the broad masses of people. If we can successfully carry out this work, we will be able to lay a solid foundation and obtain a basic guarantee for our undertakings to be successful.

To deeply carry out the guidelines of the "statement," we should strengthen the building of leading bodies at all levels and strive to train and select outstanding young cadres. In a certain sense, the crux of whether or not we can successfully carry out the work in Tianjin and achieve faster economic development lies in the people and cadres. In line with the policy of "selecting cadres of political integrity who are young, better educated, and professionally competent," as well as the principle of recruiting cadres with both ability and political integrity, we should pay attention to selecting a large number of outstanding young cadres. Seeing that young cadres are growing up in the course of practice, we should act in line with the instruction of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on "placing young cadres at the forefront to shoulder the burden," and let them be tempered and tested in the course of practice so that our undertakings can have successors and can be vigorously developed.

The theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is the spiritual pillar and brilliant banner for guiding us to continuously go forward and strive for great success in the modernization drive. We should regard the study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory as a long-term and fundamental task. We should conscientiously study the original *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, comprehensively and accurately master the spiritual essence of this theory, grasp the scientific theoretic system, adhere to integrating theory with practice, and exert efforts to deeply dig into the theory and deeply study the important issues, combine study with application, and study for the purpose of application. We should do a good job in deeply studying the "statement" and should successfully carry out the guidelines of the "statement" so as not to let down Comrade Deng Xiaoping's great hope for the entire party and all the people in Tianjin Municipality. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, we should unite as one, spare no efforts in opening up, and continuously drive for new success in Tianjin's reform, opening up, and modernization drive.

Tianjin University Forges Ties With Overseas Schools

1081168164294 Beijing: UNH: 4 in English (504)
14MT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Tianjin, August 11 (XINHUA)—Tianjin University, one of China's elite polytechnical institutions of higher learning, has established cooperative ties with 60 universities in over 20 countries and regions.

Over the recent few years, the university has invited 631 overseas experts to lecture at the university. 14 world-

acclaimed scholars to be its honorary professors and another 100 to be visiting professors.

According to a spokesman of the university, the experts and scholars, some of them are Nobel Prize laureates, have brought with them advanced science and technology, which serve to build up the university.

The cooperation between the university and a British Professor K. E. Porter, a world renowned expert in chemical industry, is one such example. With the financial help from Prof. Porter, Tianjin University has successfully developed a material filling device, which can boost efficiency by five times and save energy by 50 percent.

The new technology has been applied in the construction and renovation of over 700 industrial columns nationwide. The renovation of the three ethylene production lines in Yanshan, Daqing and Changjiang Chemical Plants has resulted in raising annual economic efficiency over five million yuan each.

Northeast Region

Harbin Decides To Stabilize Prices of Foodstuffs

Decides on Fixed-Quota

580209606094 Harbin: Heilongjiang People's Radio-
Network in Mandarin (000 GMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] The Harbin city government decided to supply grain and oil on a fixed quota basis from 1 September to 31 December.

The targets of obtaining a fixed-quota supply are in urban population enjoying state supply of commodities, grain, which include college and university students in Harbin who enjoy grain rations, and vegetable growers in the suburban areas. The standard of fixed supply is 5 jin of rice and 5 jin of soybean oil per capita monthly. The sales prices will be implemented according to the state-fixed prices issued in June. Grade 1 rice will be sold at 0.89 yuan per jin and grade 1 soybean oil will be sold at 0.37 yuan per jin.

The preferential certificate to guarantee that urban residents has the fixed-quota supply of grain and oil at state-fixed prices will be issued by the grain departments at one time. Residents may buy grain and oil at state grain shops in the urban areas with these preferential certificates.

Move on Foodstuffs

580209606094 Harbin: Heilongjiang People's Radio-
Network in Mandarin (000 GMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] Harbin city has adopted measures to stabilize the prices of nonstaple foods on the market. From 11 August, Harbin city will put 10,000 kg of frozen pork in stock on the market every day. This frozen pork will be sold at an average price of 5 yuan per kg lower than that

of fresh pork on the market. Over the past few days, citizens have come one after another to the 12 government-assigned state units to buy pork. This has noticeably improved the situation of depressing pork sales in state commercial units, and has stabilized the market for locally produced fresh pork.

Recently, the Harbin city government has also decided to allocate 1 million yuan from the city's price regulation funds to stabilize the prices of major nonstaple foods during the approaching Mid-Autumn and National Day period.

It has been learned that the Harbin city government has decided to allocate 1 million yuan every year to serve as vegetable risk-taking funds and 50 million yuan as grain risk-taking funds and to establish major commodity reserve systems. It is planned that every year 200,000 tonnes of grain, 1 million kg of seeds for preparing against natural disasters, 10,000 tonnes of pork, and 20,000 tonnes of sugar will be stored. In addition, the rate of price differences of imported beer will be controlled, and the price-increase record system will be implemented on the five decontrolled commodities, such as color television sets and bread.

Harbin City Court Sentences 6 Criminals to Death

SKJ20906, 1994 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin (NR-CMT) 1 Sep 94

[Text] In order to carry out the implementation program of Harbin city on conducting special operations against various criminal activities, to deal stern blows to criminal activities of gangs of criminals who do violence, and to safeguard social public security and order, Harbin city court held an open trial on 1 September to sentence 18 criminals who were involved in four various criminal cases. After the trial, six criminals, including (Zheng Kangru), were sentenced to death and were escorted to the execution ground.

Heilongjiang Governor Speaks at Financial Conference

SKJ20907, 1994 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin (NR-CMT) 11 Aug 94

[Text] At today's provincial financial work conference, Acting Governor Tian Fengshan emphasized the need to successfully carry out the financial work under the conditions of the socialist market economy, actively promote the fiscal and tax reform focusing on the revenue-sharing system, and persistently lead a retrenched life.

In his speech, Tian Fengshan fully affirmed Heilongjiang's financial work and the reform designed to institute the revenue-sharing system conducted since the beginning of this year. He pointed out: The ideas for the financial work under the conditions of the socialist market economy are proceeding from the provincial situation to accelerate establishment of the socialist

market economy system, to continuously probe and improve the means for the financial department to regulate and control the economy in the new conditions, to actively lead and promote economic development, to accumulate and expand the financial strength, to achieve success in the redistribution of revenues, and to ensure the operation of economic activities in society. To be more specific, we should correctly handle the relationship between the central and the local authorities between the state-owned and the nonstate-owned sectors of the economy, and between taking and giving.

Tian Fengshan emphasized: As an important department for the government to manage and to regulate and control the economy, the finance department should take the lead in emancipating the mind and changing functions. It should firmly take the three advantages as a criterion for judging right and wrong and achieve unity in regarding the promotion of Heilongjiang's economy as the starting point and end result of financial work. It should abandon the outdated concepts taking shape under the planned economy system that have under emphasized on macroeconomic management and should embrace the new idea of regulating and controlling the economy through macroeconomic means under the conditions of the socialist market economy. It should further expand the scope of financial work, support and invigorate the state-owned sector of the economy, and greatly develop the nonstate-owned sectors to cultivate new growing points of the economy. It should abandon the traditional work of supervising and managing the economy merely through administrative means and learn to use the economic means to regulate and control the economy. Meanwhile, it should expand social supervision and persistently manage finance according to law.

Tian Fengshan said: Due to Heilongjiang's long period of low-speed operation of the economy, its financial situation is very difficult. Therefore, we should persistently lead a retrenched life and use the limited financial resources where they are most needed to achieve the best results.

He urged: We should always regard the support of economic development as the most important task of financial work, put expenditures under strict control, and ensure some projects while curtailing others so that the key projects of social and economic development can be guaranteed. We should work hard and control, as well as reduce, institutional purchases. Governments and finance departments at all levels should take the lead in practicing economy and set a good example for the entire province.

Paper Views Jilin's Economic Development

SKJ209144994 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 94 p 1

[Text] Over the past 45 years since the PRC was founded, Jilin has achieved splendid success in economic construction and a remarkable increase in economic strength.

The national economy has increased rapidly. Before liberation, Jilin's economic foundation was extremely weak and its economic growth extremely slow. Since the founding of the PRC, in particular since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Jilin's economy has progressed rapidly. As of 1993, Jilin's gross domestic product (GDP) totalled 67.19 billion yuan, an increase of 65.47 billion yuan (11-fold) over 1952. If calculated in terms of constant prices (the same applies below), or an increase of 58.99 billion yuan (a 1.5-fold increase) over 1978. In 1993, Jilin's national income amounted to 56.58 billion yuan, an increase of 5.06 billion yuan (a 12.8-fold increase) over 1952, or an increase of 49.47 billion yuan (a 2.4-fold increase) over 1978. The GDP created by Jilin every 10 days in 1993 was equal to that created throughout 1952, and equal to that created in four months in 1978. When viewed from the speed of growth of the GDP every year since the commencement of reform and opening up, Jilin's national economy has basically developed under a relatively good balance, has cast off its situation of sharp increases and decreases which had emerged on several occasions in the past, and has embarked on sustained and steady development.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary industries have developed in an all-around manner. Comparing 1993 with 1952, the added value of Jilin's primary industry increased 2.7 times, that of the secondary industry increased nearly 40 times, and that of the tertiary industry increased 23 times. During the 15 years since the commencement of reform and opening up, the added value of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries has quadrupled.

Per capita GDP has increased by a large margin. In 1952, the per capita GDP of Jilin Province was merely 160 yuan; as of 1993, this figure grew to 2,680 yuan, an increase of more than 16 times if calculated in terms of constant prices, registering an average annual increase of 5 percent. Of this, during the 15 years following the commencement of reform and opening up, per capita GDP increased more than 2 times if calculated in terms

of constant prices, growing from 381 yuan in 1978 to 2,680 yuan in 1993, ranking 12th in the country.

Local finances have obviously been strengthened. In 1952, Jilin's local financial revenues totalled a mere 100 million yuan; the figure increased to 1.64 billion yuan in 1978 and to 7.98 billion yuan in 1993, a 79-fold increase over 1978, or a 23-fold increase over 1952. Of this, a relatively greater increase was registered in the 15 years since the commencement of reform and opening up, during which accumulative revenues stood at 11.04 billion yuan, 2.1 times the total amount of financial revenues in the 26 years preceding 1979. The continuous growth in local financial revenues has provided financial backing for supporting production and construction and for improving the people's livelihood.

Shenyang Witnesses Large Inflow of Foreign Funds

SHW010903/294 Beijing (NHU) (in English) (1)
GINT / Sep 94

[Text] Shenyang, September 3 (XINH) As—Shenyang, capital of northeast China's Liaoning Province, registered a 77 percent increase in the inflow of foreign funds in the first six months of this year.

The city, an industrial base of the country, attracted 1 billion U.S. dollars of contracted foreign investment during the period, according to the Foreign Trade and Economic Commission of Shenyang.

Some 500 contracts with foreign firms were signed during the period, with the number of joint-venture ventures rising rapidly, the commission said.

To date, Shenyang City has approved the establishment of 2,500 joint ventures, of which 855 have started production.

The commission also said that the total export value of Shenyang reached two billion yuan (1.72 billion U.S. dollars) in the first half of this year, 33.1 percent more than the same period last year.

Hong Kong

Reportage Continues on NPC Decision on Future

Hong Kong Papers Cited

(01110016) 1994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1720
/MT/ Sep 94

(Text) Hong Kong, September 1 (XINHUA)—Major newspapers here today highlighted China's decision to terminate Hong Kong's political structure based on Governor Chris Patten's bill, saying this smashed Britain's illusion to retain its political influence over the territory after 1997.

Chinese legislators adopted the legal regulation at the end of the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) Wednesday (3) (april).

Newspaper editorials and commentaries here noted that the legal action demonstrates the determination of the Chinese Government to safeguard her sovereignty over Hong Kong and her ability to achieve the smooth transition and maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong after the transfer of power in 1997.

(XINHUA PAO) a Chinese language daily in an editorial described the decision as "an important supplementary legislation to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China" adopted by China's top legislature.

The editorial pointed out that the hope of a "through law" beyond 1997 vanished as the British side changed its policy towards Hong Kong and sabotaged the Sino-British talks on the arrangements of local elections in 1997.

It reiterated that the political bill put forward by Governor Chris Patten runs counter to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law of the future SAR and the agreements and understandings reached between the two sides.

The HONG KONG COMMERCIAL DAILY, another Chinese language newspaper said in a commentary that the decision on the 1997 termination of the three-tier political structure created under the British rule vindicates the sovereignty of China over Hong Kong and reflects the aspiration of the Hong Kong people.

Taking the fate of Patten's political bill as an example, the commentary said that any attempt of the British side to retain its power and influence over Hong Kong after 1997 is doomed to failure.

An editorial titled "China's Resolution Smashes British Illusion" the Chinese-language daily WEN WEI PO said that the empowerment by law to the preparatory committee of the future SAR to decide on specific measures in establishing the first legislative council for SAR is an inspiration for the Hong Kong people to

support the preparatory committee in its efforts to realize the smooth transition of Hong Kong.

Noting that countdown has started for the return of Hong Kong to the motherland, the editorial said that Hong Kong compatriots will spare no efforts to make preparations for the future SAR.

SING PAO DAILY NEWS in a commentary said that the NPC decision is not a surprise for the Hong Kong people. It shows that China does not trust the British side and fears that the British side could create troubles in the final stage of its rule over the territory, the commentary added.

Commentary Praises Resolution

HK0209014094 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO (1) (CHINA) XINHUA in Chinese 1050 (MT) Sep 94

(Commentary by reporter Zhou Jun (634) (655) "British Side's Illusion Finally Dashed")

(Text) The NPC standing committee today unanimously voted in favor of a bill to terminate Hong Kong's current legislative council, municipal council, regional municipal council and district boards. This solemn law dashed the British side's long-standing illusory belief that the three-tier councils would not be disbanded after 1997.

As is known to all, the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong and the Basic Law clearly defines the form of political development in Hong Kong after 1997 and the Chinese and British sides reached agreements and understandings on the 1994/95 three-tier council elections and the need for constitutional changes to converge with the Basic Law. As long as the two sides had truly followed the principle of the "three conformities", there would have been no problem such as an inconsistency between constitutional changes and the non-constitution.

Regrettably, however, after Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten assumed power in July 1992, the British side repudiated all agreements that had been signed and commitments that had been made and put forward a constitutional reform package which isolated the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Basic Law and the agreements and understandings already reached, thus greatly worsening the situation and creating unprecedented difficulties for cooperation between the two sides.

The Chinese side's position has been consistent. As soon as Patten tabled his political reform package, the Chinese side clearly pointed out if the British side is bent on having its own way, the Chinese side will be forced to set up a separate kitchen. The Chinese side reiterated this position on various occasions, but the British side turned a deaf ear and persisted in their old ways, leading to the breakdown in bilateral negotiations over political reform in Hong Kong.

Though the British side acted incomprehensibly, they had their unique ideological logic. China's economic development and social progress over the last few years is generally acknowledged throughout the world, but some people in Britain are still wearing glasses clouded with 19th-century dust and judged China's situation as follows: "It is unwise to believe that the Beijing Government will exist or even survive beyond 1997." This absurd view was even written into the report to the British Parliament and became the guideline for their China policy. To them, even resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong will be a problem for China, not to mention pulling down the three-tier legislative structure to start all over again. It was this estimate that prompted the British side to choose to arbitrarily confront China.

Hong Kong is currently stepping up its preparations for the district board elections. The Chinese side has made it clear that the party spirit of Hong Kong people in the district board elections and the reorganization of the three-tier councils are separate matters. It has also made it clear that the participation of pro-China groups in the 19 September poll and the Chinese side's objection to Chris Patten's constitutional reform package are also different matters. The British Hong Kong authorities, however, have continued to create confusion, claiming that "it is unreasonable for the Chinese side to dismantle the existing three-tier structure to start all over again." To prevent the British side from continuing to mislead the public, it is necessary for the NPC Standing Committee to adopt an appropriate NGI in a timely fashion.

The mainland is indispensable to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, and the former also needs the latter's support in developing its economy. More than anyone else, the Chinese Government hopes that Hong Kong will achieve a smooth transition in the second half of the transition period. The British Hong Kong authorities have repeatedly caused trouble. They created a major problem by introducing the constitutional reform package in spite of the Chinese side's opposition, making it necessary for the Chinese side to reorganize the three-tier councils. This does nothing but expose their mentality as they are about to leave Hong Kong. They are no longer concerned about Hong Kong's best interests.

Editorial Approbates Resolution

HRN/20961 (494 Hong Kong REN HUI) NO. 1 (Newspaper 94 p. 1)

[Editorial: "The Resolution Shatters British Illusions"]

[Text] The British side once again announced that they do not believe the three-tier councils organized in accordance with Chris Patten's constitutional reform package would be terminated 30 June 1997. In his first comments on returning to Hong Kong from an overseas holiday, Patten harped on the same string, saying his constitutional reform package would span 1997 and that his reform package complies with the Basic Law.

At the ninth session of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee yesterday, 127 standing committee members unanimously voted for the bill tabled by 32 NPC deputies from Hong Kong and Macao on terminating the three-tier structure, set up by the British Hong Kong Government, in 1997. The resolution accordingly became law. The solemn resolution dashed British illusions of creating trouble for the handover of power and prolonging their political influence in Hong Kong.

Britain boasted of practicing parliamentarism earlier than other countries in the world and upholding the rule of law but they have acted in the most stupid and ludicrous way on the Hong Kong issue. They went so far as to believe that the permission of the supreme legislature of the sovereign state is dispensable for the extension of the political structure. How can a political structure unauthorized by the constitution still operate beyond 1997? The Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong has stipulated that Britain will return Hong Kong to China and that Hong Kong's post-1997 political structure cannot be set up and operated before it is authorized by China's law. How can Patten empower the post-1997 political structure of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) over which China exercises sovereignty? Britain will conclude its rule over Hong Kong in 1997. At that time, Patten will have no authority whatsoever and will be unable to prolong his governorship but he, clamping and pawing the air, declared that the three-tier councils be organized according to the "Letters Patent" and the "Royal Instructions" "20 years 1997." Does this not amount to asking for the moon?

The date 1 July 1997 represents a clear dividing line. Since the British rule over Hong Kong is over, the SAR must reorganize the three-tier councils according to the Basic Law and relevant regulations laid down by the NPC. In every sovereign state, local governments are organized according to the law promulgated by the supreme legislature; otherwise, how can the sovereignty be reflected?

The British side had consulted with the Chinese side over post-1997 operation of the three-tier councils. This showed they were clearly aware that only after reaching an agreement with the Chinese side through negotiations, and after confirmation by the Chinese side that the three-tier councils comply with the Basic Law, can the councils operate after 1997. Since the British side suspended the talks and disassembled the through-train and there is no agreement between the two sides, the councils designed by Patten must terminate in 1997 according to legal principles.

To reorganize the SAR's three-tier councils, the Chinese side must first formulate legislation to ensure the necessary preparations are made before 1997.

According to the resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee, the Preparatory Committee of the

Hong Kong SAR is responsible for making preparations related to the setting up of the Hong Kong SAR, for formulating specific procedures for setting up the SAR's first legislative council, and for actually setting up the SAR's first legislative council.

This legal resolution carries three implications. First, it formally stipulates through legal procedures that the Preparatory Committee is the organ of power for formulating the procedures for setting up the first legislative council. This will encourage Hong Kong people to cooperate with and support the Preparatory Committee in exercising its power to achieve a smooth transition. Second, it serves to tell the world that China never makes concessions on sovereignty matters, that China sticks to its stance to its words, and that Britons must never cherish any illusions. And third, the Preparatory Committee is entrusted not only with formulating the procedures for setting up the first legislative council but also actually organizing the first legislative council. In addition, it is entrusted with making preparations "related to" the setting up of the SAR. This includes preparations against trouble made by the British side. To ensure the SAR will be established without a hitch, the Preparatory Committee must "take precautionary measures."

The resolution dispels the Chinese Government's determination to safeguard China's sovereignty and achieve a smooth transition in Hong Kong as well as China's capacity for effecting a smooth transfer and maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Britons cherished various impractical illusions, thinking at one time that China would accept a fait accompli and at another that the existing Chinese Government would be in trouble this way or that. Based on these illusions they created obstacles to the return of Hong Kong to its motherland. The NPC's "resolution" has effectively shattered these attempts.

China means what it says, especially where sovereignty is concerned. China never changes its position and the British side must not cherish any illusions. The countdown for Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule has begun. With the "resolution" adopted by the NPC, the compatriots in Hong Kong will step up their efforts to prepare for the setting up of the SAR and the mainland government should also provide the necessary support to Hong Kong, including political and economic support. Britain is reluctant to return Hong Kong to China. Therefore, if we want to recover Hong Kong's sovereignty as well as to maintain its prosperity, we must make preparations against possible events and difficulties and do our work methodically. Time is running out and it waits for no one. In the future, Beijing and Hong Kong people will go all out and work with one mind to accelerate the preparations for the handover of power in 1997.

Archbishop of Canterbury To Visit Hong Kong, PRC

*HK/209045994 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT
1 Sep 94*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 1 (AFP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury George Carey will visit China for 11 days from September 11 to the Chinese Protestant church said Friday.

It would be the first visit to China by the Anglican archbishop, who is also to stop in Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the Beijing branch of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement, the official Chinese representative of the church here, told AFP that the archbishop had been invited by the movement to the Chinese capital after a trip to Nanjing and Shanghai, where the group has its national headquarters.

According to church officials in Hong Kong, Carey would also visit Chengdu. Officials in Shanghai declined to give details of Carey's trip.

China has about five million Protestants grouped under the official Chinese church and at least as many in sects not recognized by the government, according to international human rights groups who regularly denounce the persecution of Christians throughout the communist state.

The persecution, notably against Protestants, has become worse since the beginning of the year, they say.

Former archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie visited China twice in the early 1980s.

Column Urges Brown Attention to Origin, Dumping Issues

*HK/209045994 Hong Kong SAR TH (M) (M)
MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English
1 Sep 94 p. 20*

[From the "Monitor" column: Article by Ray Heath: "Ron Brown Needs To Clarify Free Trade"]

[Text] Ron Brown, United States Secretary of State for Commerce [title as published], and his high powered entourage of U.S. businessmen must be feeling highly pleased with themselves this morning. With his delirium being able to announce US\$5 billion worth of orders from China, Mr Brown has certainly lived up to his title.

Let us hope he is not too offended if the applause from certain sections of Hong Kong is a little muted. As echoes of Hail to the Chief fade away, Mr Brown can expect to find himself being questioned rather than feted. Not about human rights. Hong Kong recognizes that initiatives on this front have been de-coupled from trade. It is Washington's intentions on free trade which require clarification. The U.S. is repeatedly being accused of talking the talk, but refusing to walk the walk on open borders, and Hong Kong and other Asian economies are suffering.

Mr Brown should pay careful attention to the concerns being voiced in the region about proposed changes to the rules on origin of imports into the U.S.—particularly textiles. The planned shift from counting quotas according to where the goods are actually produced, rather than finished, is going to put Hong Kong right in the middle of a conflict between the U.S. and China. Such an approach obviously fails to recognize the huge

changes which have taken place in the structure of Asia's economy and the dispersal of manufacturing facilities around the region. Mr Brown will certainly be told that the new rules of origin amount to little more than protectionism.

He should also be careful in what he says about dumping. For Hong Kong's trade bodies are pointing out that the country which has always been so firm on dumping is finding itself on the receiving end of anti-dumping action. This trend may encourage Mr Brown to take sympathetically to the call for a task force to study the real economic impact of anti-dumping measures put out by the eminent persons group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum.

American consumers would certainly welcome the removal of U.S. protection against imports of cheaper cars and garments, which currently suffer from the tariff barriers which form part of Washington's anti-dumping policies.

Bank of China Loans Fund Civil Engineering Projects

HKSJ1994/1994 Hong Kong (HONGKONG) STANDARD
in English 1 (7) (1994) 1 Sep 94

Bank of China Group offers loan for civil engineering projects in Hong Kong.

Text: Hong Kong, September 1 (NS) — The Bank of China Group, acting in the principle of "what is taken here is used here", has lent its support to public utility and basic civil engineering projects in Hong Kong. The group has in recent years offered HK\$7 billion worth of consortium loans and financing for at least ten major projects including the container terminal, the underground railway, the cross harbour tunnel and a power plant.

The deputy general manager of the business department of the Hong Kong and Macao Administration of Bank of China, Mr Lin Zhiliang, made the remarks in an interview with this agency. He said that public utility items undertaken in Hong Kong generally requested a great input of capital and were long term ones, some of which straddle 90's when the territory will revert to China. Just a lot of Hong Kong based companies hope to see participation of the bank group in offering loans. The group has long tried its best to prosper the economy of Hong Kong and organized or taken part in the release of consortium loan for these projects of relatively long period for completion. Capital offered by the bank group as part of the consortium loan for large scale projects during past years was valued at over HK\$100 million.

Loan obtained by the bank group for public utility items in Hong Kong, according to Mr Lin, was put at over HK\$400 million for the Kwai Chung container terminal project alone and more than HK\$200 million each for the underground railway and for the Eastern Cross Harbour Tunnel. Other items involved greater loan

offered by the bank group as a member of consortium include the Kwai Chung goods distributing centre, the Tate's Cairn tunnel, a financing item undertaken by the Hong Kong Electric Company Limited and the Lantau Island Expressway related to construction of a new airport.

The bank group meanwhile made use of various channels and forms to raise foreign capital for commercial, transport and energy items undertaken in the Mainland while at the same time playing an important role in organizing consortium loan with striking success in helping improve conditions for basic civil engineering projects in the Mainland.

Activist Denied Entry to XINHUA, Claims Blacklist

HKSJ1994/1994 Hong Kong (HONGKONG) STANDARD
in English 1 Sep 94 p 4

(By Bonnie Chan)

[1] XINHUA, China's de facto embassy in Hong Kong, holds a blacklist of political dissidents, a labour activist claims. Democratic Alliance committee member Lee Cheuk-yan was barred from entering XINHUA's headquarters in Happy Valley yesterday. The watchdogs with which he was identified and stopped at the gate of XINHUA has convinced him that there was a blacklist and he figured high on it. Mr Lee is a well-known activist in Hong Kong.

"If they haven't got such a blacklist, how can they reject me so fast when I am entering XINHUA for an arranged meeting?" Mr Lee asked. His fellow labour unionist and legislator Lau Chin-shek said the rejection of Mr Lee was "unhealthy" and had asked XINHUA to stop being rude to a local activist.

Mr Lee was a part of a seven-member delegation from the Committee for the Retirement Protection Scheme, which was invited to meet XINHUA staff to discuss the proposed pension plan. As the delegation entered the building, Mr Lee was intercepted and told to leave. The others were allowed to stay for the meeting. No reason was given. The XINHUA security men said it is better for Mr Lee to stay outside XINHUA. No agency staff could be reached for comment.

"I think they rejected me because I am a committee member of the All Hong Kong Citizens Alliance in Support of the Chinese Pro-democracy Movement," Mr Lee said. He was allowed to go inside XINHUA in 1993 to discuss the Basic Law with the officials. Mr Lee said one of the alliance's affiliated members, the Federation of Civil Service Unions, was even invited to meet the Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs (Office in Peking, in Mainland). The union's associates were also asked to go to Beijing to celebrate the coming National Day in October. Former union chairman Michael So believed

that his group was more cordially received because it was only an affiliate to the alliance. Mr Lee said there was a double standard.

The delegation, which yesterday cancelled the prison meeting in protest, insisted it could not go on with "a good friend outside." I am disappointed about this, as I just came here to discuss a social issue rather than a political one, but still I was ejected. Mr Lee said "Nobody tells me I am not allowed in China, but now I am not allowed into XINMI. A even with an appointment." XINMI A had not requested a list of the delegation members. The delegation left a prison letter at Xinfu.

Large Drug-Cutting Center Raided; Heroin Seized

HKH/CHH/94 Hong Kong / EASTERN EXPRESS in English / Sep 14 p. 1

By Michael Bouchartier

Text: The number of drug-cutting centres found in Hong Kong has risen sharply in recent months, police said yesterday after the largest heroin seizure in the territory this year.

In Wednesday, Narcotics Bureau officers completed a series of raids on a syndicate's operation that had been bringing in heroin from the Golden Triangle for the Hong Kong market. The highlight of the operation was a raid on a cutting centre in Laguna 1, in which police found about 40 kilograms of heroin. The packaged drug were found in a rented flat along with chemicals and equipment used to prepare the drugs for distribution. The drugs alone had an estimated retail value of \$50m (million).

Arrested were a man (1) and his wife (2). They will appear in the Eastern Magistrate's today charged with trafficking in and manufacturing a dangerous drug. Police said the flat was rented in the wife's name probably in an attempt to conceal the syndicate's activities. A small amount of heroin was also found in the man's flat. The heroin was divided into 111 units of 360 grams.

Police said that judging by the appearance of the drugs, the shipment had probably been sitting in a mainland Chinese warehouse for some time. It looked like it was stored in a damp area. It was wrapped in plastic and was quite rain-soaked. Inspector Peter Donohue said because of bad weather in Hong Kong and most of southern China, through which heroin from the Golden Triangle is transported, large quantities intended for the Hong Kong market had been held up in warehouses, police believe. The temporary fall in deliveries had created a shortage in the territory, driving up prices.

Aside from the drugs, police found several pieces of equipment used to prepare the drugs for distribution. These include quantities of caffeine and strichnine moulds, blenders and hydraulic jacks used to compress

the drugs. It was the biggest cutting centre we've found so far this year. Donohue said. Such facilities are used by syndicates to break down large quantities of drugs, the smaller units are then mixed with chemicals to lower their purity, suitable for retail sales.

Donohue said several other cutting centres had been found in Hong Kong this year. In the past most of the process was believed to have been done in China. Donohue said more centres had been uncovered because police had stepped up activities in this area. The centres had been found in several different areas of the territory, including Mid-Levels. They've always been here but they tend to be proliferating at the moment. Donohue said.

The other large seizure of heroin this year was in March when 67kg, worth \$50m, was found on the sea bed south of Lamma Island. The contraband was being to have been dragged along the sea floor by the crew of the traffickers. No arrests have

PBN Objects to Airp. Authority's Power Over Land

HKH/CHH/94 Hong Kong / THE LAPRESS in English / Sep 14 p. 1

By Kam Ren

Text: Britain and China have again failed to agree on how much power should be given to the future airport authority responsible for building and administering H K's airport at Chek Lap Kok. This emerged during a joint Liaison Group (JLG) specialists' meeting over financing for the airport authority. China's approval is required so that money can be borrowed from private sources.

A Hong Kong-based Chinese official said China could not give the go-ahead for the financial package because many aspects were related to the Airport Corporation Bill, about which the mainland still has reservations. The official said that China was particularly unhappy about the wide powers to be given to the airport authority. It would have authority to "acquire, hold and dispose of all kinds of property including land, grant leases of land including parts of buildings or structures" or "change or otherwise encumber all or any part of its land or other property." As well, the authority can "either solely or jointly with another person or persons improve, develop or alter any land held by it."

The Chinese official said China had been paying special attention to the authority's power over the use of land. The airport authority even has the right to sell the whole airport if it wants to do so, the official said. The main objective is to bring the airport authority under the absolute control of the Hong Kong government and the future Special Administrative Region government. And, at the same time, the organization itself of course should be able to run its own business without unnecessary Government interference.

Britain answered 24 questions from China on the Airport Corporation Bill at the last JLG airport committee meeting in July. It is understood that questions concerning the bill, including the power of the airport authorities, are being handled along with discussions on other aspects of financing the multibillion-dollar airport, such as capping the corporate debt of \$2.8bn and the monitoring role of the JLG airport committee. Britain has agreed in principle that the borrowing by the Airport Authority and the Mass Transit Railway Corporation would not exceed \$2.8bn. It has also agreed that the JLG airport committee and the airport consultative committee should monitor cost controls of the future airport authority. The wording of the airport agreement itself is still being negotiated.

Macao

Li Peng Meets With Macao Governor in Beijing

HK/209014/94 Beijing XINHUA (in English) 291
GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng, meeting with Macao Governor Vasco Rocha Vieira here today, said that the Chinese Government's policy on Macao is consistent and firm.

He noted that the Chinese Government, basing itself on the policy of "one country, two systems," will strictly abide by the articles of the Sino-Portuguese joint declaration and Macao Basic Law so as to maintain Macao's stability and development.

Li extended a welcome to the governor. He said that the friendly cooperation between China and Portugal in various areas has kept growing in recent years and high-level visits between the two countries have been increasing.

Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Vice-President Hongbin Chen and Li Jiamou have visited Portugal, and Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva visited China and Japan, Li recalled.

The smooth development of bilateral relations has laid the basis for the cooperation between the two nations on the Macao issue, Li said, adding that the Macao issue is an important part of Sino-Portuguese relations.

Li maintained good relations between China and Portugal and between the Chinese mainland and Macao will benefit the social stability and economic development of Macao, the premier said.

Since the Sino-Portuguese joint declaration became effective, the two countries have done a lot of work to implement it, and bilateral cooperation has been effective, Li said.

In recent years, he acknowledged, some problems of common concern have been solved through joint efforts. He said that progress has been made to varying extent on

the three major issues—language, the civil service and law—during the transition period.

"We hope that the Macao Government will continue pay attention to the three issues for a final proper settlement of the issues," Li said.

Li praised the governor for "having done a lot of work which is helpful for the smooth settlement of the Macao issue."

However, Li noted that China and Portugal still have a lot of "hard work" to do as the year 1999 is drawing near, and the two countries should solve the remaining problems based on the principle of friendly consultation.

He also said he hoped that the Macao Government would further strengthen cooperation with China on issues relating to Macao's smooth transition and the transfer of power in order to help maintain Macao's stability and development.

"We believe that the smooth transition of Macao and the smooth transfer of power will be surely achieved through the friendly cooperation and joint efforts of the two sides," Li said.

Vasco Rocha Vieira recalled his previous two meetings with Li Peng in 1991 and 1992, respectively, and he spoke highly of the important contributions that have been made by the Chinese Government and the premier himself for the development of bilateral ties and the settlement of the Macao issue.

He said he was happy to see that China has made remarkable progress in its economy and social life. He also said he fully understands that China needs a stable environment for its modernization construction.

China's stability and development are conducive to the peace and development of the world as a whole, and China's prosperity and stability will fundamentally guarantee Macao's prosperity and stability, the governor said.

The Portuguese Government and he himself will continue to make efforts for the further growth of bilateral ties and for the smooth settlement of the Macao issue, he affirmed.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Governor in Beijing

HK/209014/94 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN (in Chinese) 291 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Be reporter] Li Wei (2621/0251) 0

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Jiang Guohua had a four-hour talk with Macao Governor Vasco Vieira this morning. Both sides reviewed their good cooperation on the Macao issue in recent years, which has been conducted in accordance with the Sino-Portuguese joint

negotiations, and extensively and deeply exchanged views on major issues related to Macao's transition.

Some foreign Ministry officials said that the talks were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. At the beginning of the talks, which were held at the People's State Guest House, Jiang Zemin first offered greetings to Governor Vieira's current visit. Later he said that Sino-Portuguese relations have been very good and the joint Declaration was signed, and both of us have been cooperating with each other well in accordance with the joint Declaration on the Macao issue. Jiang also discussed the current visit, both of us did exchange views on issues related to Macao's transition and the common concern. We believe that such an exchange of views will help improve our mutual understanding and further our consultations and cooperation on the Macao issue.

Jiang also said that he was given a chapter through the talks, and he would know the friendly and relevant Chinese attitude. Jiang also would have the opportunity to see the Chinese Premier again, and this would be a very important meeting. He said he knew that Premier Jiang was very concerned about the Macao issue and would make efforts to get issues related to Macao's transition resolved. Jiang also knew that the goal of the Chinese government was to create a better future for Macao and to ensure Macao's prosperity and stability.

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Further on Carelessness of Information Bureau

By [Name] and [Name] (LATTERS EXPRESS) in [Location], [Date]

BEIJING, September 6 (Macau)

A biographical sketch describing the Chinese Premier Jiang as "careless" and "incompetent" was

internal government reference material that was inserted into an official press kit through "carelessness and incompetence," Macao newspapers reported yesterday. The press kit, which severely embarrassed Macao's Governor, General Vasco Rocha Vieira, during his trip to Beijing, was shown to senior Macao officials before it was inserted into the press pack, one newspaper claimed. The Macao Government Information Bureau material, two pages of type-written notes, portrays Li as unpopular with the senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, and the Chinese people.

Vieira, on an eight-day visit to China, has apologized several times for the political blunder. He yesterday met Li and the Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Lu Ping. Both men chose not to raise the issue. The Premier told journalists before the meeting that Sino-Portuguese relations were "very good and normal." Li said he believed that Macao's transition in 1999 would be smooth and any difficulties would be overcome.

The FUTURO DE MACAO reported yesterday that the biography "was prepared and printed by the Sino-Government Information Bureau" and described the press kit as a "beneficial Pandora's box." The notes had been prepared by the Governor's cabinet, according to the MACAO HOJE. The GAZETA MACAENSE attributed the error to "carelessness, incompetence and ignorance" on the part of some officials.

Sources at the Macao Government Information Bureau, whose director, Alonso Gomes, is in Shanghai for a promotional seminar on Macao's economy and tourism, said the notes had been written "some time ago" by a Chinese political analyst based on Chinese magazines from Hong Kong. The sources said the biography had been intended for internal use only.

The issue here is who decided to insert a note that press kit and who did no one ever bother to check its content before handing it out to journalists, a government information officer said. This case has nothing to do with political sabotage, sinister conspiracies or anything like that, it's just a case of sheer sloppiness, nothing else.

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